

1941  
52D14  
cop-3

1941

# AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS



## *Dairy and Poultry*



U. S. DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL  
ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING  
SERVICE



## OUTLOOK CHART SERIES

1941

The charts in this book have been selected by the Outlook Committees as those best adapted for presenting graphically the economic background for the respective commodities. Though the charts are as up-to-date as available data will permit, mimeographed data sheets will be mailed early in November for bringing to date, as of November 1, those charts and tables having monthly data. Many other charts which are useful in special cases but are not included in this booklet can be supplied upon request.

### OUTLOOK CHART BOOKS FOR 1941

Demand, Credit and Prices  
Farm Family Living  
Wheat, Rice and Dry Beans  
Cotton and Tobacco

Dairy and Poultry  
Fruits and Vegetables  
Feed Grains, Fats and Oils  
Livestock

Copies of these chart books are sent to Outlook extension workers and are available for other Outlook workers.

WALL CHARTS - Wall charts, 30 x 40 inches in size, will be made by the Bureau on receipt of order for 10 cents each on blueprint paper, and for 20 cents each on blackline paper. Single bromide enlargements of charts and maps not included in this booklet will be made for 75 cents, or mounted on cloth for \$1.25 each; if 25 copies or more are ordered of any single one, however, they will be furnished at the 10 and 20-cent rate, depending upon the paper.

### TO ORDER WALL CHARTS

- (1) List negative number, title, and kind of paper - blueprint or blackline.
- (2) Give name and address of individual to whom charts should be sent.
- (3) Make all remittances payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and send with order to Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.



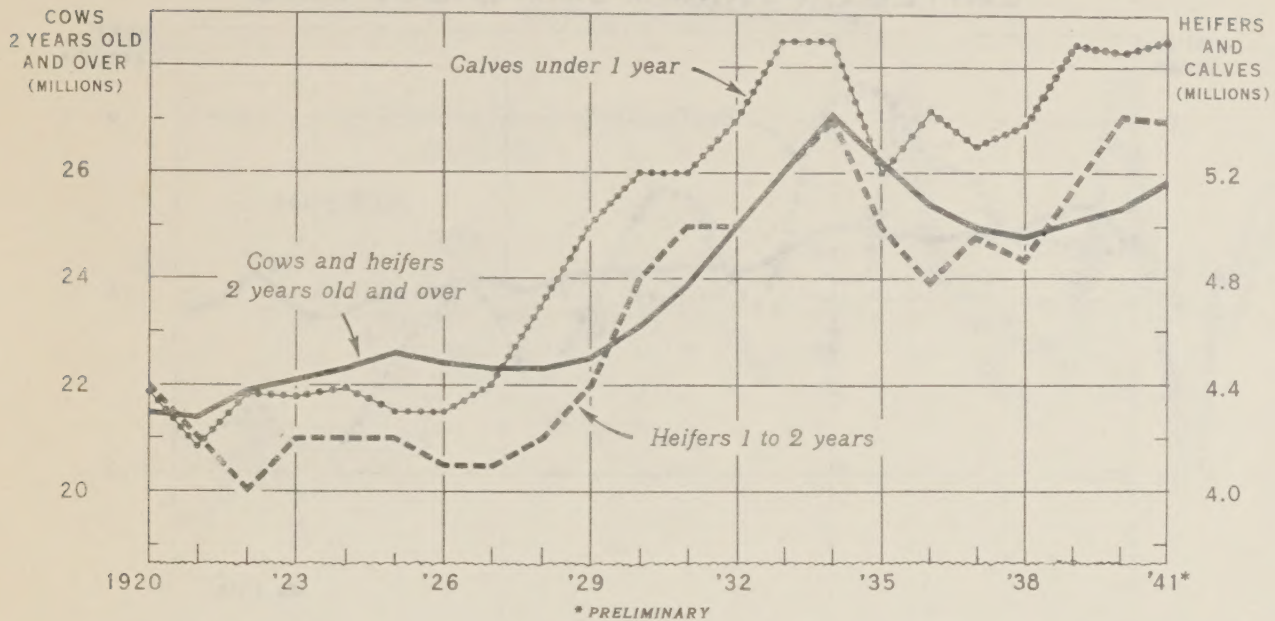
# LIST OF DAIRY AND POULTRY OUTLOOK CHARTS

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>	
		<u>Chart</u>	<u>Table</u>
18524	Cows, heifers, and calves being kept for milk cows, United States, January 1, 1920-41 .....	1	1
31688	Number per capita of milk cows and beef cattle on farms, Jan. 1, 1867-1940 .....	2	2
22164	Purchasing power per head of milk cows and cattle other than milk cows, 1867-1940 .....	3	3
34570	Feed grain and byproduct feed supplies in relation to livestock on farms, 1926-40 .....	4	4
34571	Hay supplies in relation to number of hay-consuming livestock, United States, 1919-40 .....	5	5
34573	Prices received by farmers for dairy products and feed grains, and wholesale prices of byproduct feeds, index numbers, 1910-40 .....	6	6
34574	Milk cows, milk production per cow, and total milk production on farms, United States, 1924-39 .....	7	7
122 A.M.S.	Utilization of total milk produced in the United States, 1930-39 .....	8	8
34794	Production per capita of principal manufactured dairy products, milk equivalent basis, 1919-40 .....	9	9
29227	Milk: average daily receipts, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, Sept. 1929-40 .....	10	10
29228	Cream: average daily receipts, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, Sept. 1929-40 .....	10	10
29679	Consumption of dairy products, United States, 1930-40 .....	11	11
35638	Industrial production and nonagricultural income, United States, 1919-40 .....	12	12
20682	U. S. dairy products: excess of exports or imports, 1899-1939 .....	13	13
35532	Cash farm income from chickens and eggs, and income of industrial workers, United States, 1925-39 ..	14	14

## LIST OF DAIRY AND POULTRY OUTLOOK CHARTS - CONT'D - 2

<u>Negative</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>	
		<u>Chart</u>	<u>Table</u>
32471	Feed-egg ratio at Chicago, 1927-40 .....	15	16
38638	Hens and pullets of laying age on farms during January, United States, 1925-40 .....	17	17
38639	Egg production per hen in the United States, 1925-39 .....	18	18
35490	Farm price and production of eggs, and nonagricul- tural income, United States, 1921-39 .....	19	19
35821	Eggs: sales, price, and cash income, United States, 1909-39 .....	20	20
35485	Farm price and production of chickens, and nonagri- cultural income, United States, 1921-39 .....	21	21
35819	Chickens: sales, price and cash income, United States, 1909-39 .....	22	22
38646	Production and price of turkeys, and index numbers of nonagricultural income, United States, 1929-39 ....	23	23
38652	Turkeys: sales, by regions, United States, 1929-39	24	24

# COWS, HEIFERS, AND CALVES BEING KEPT FOR MILK COWS, UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1920-41



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 18524

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

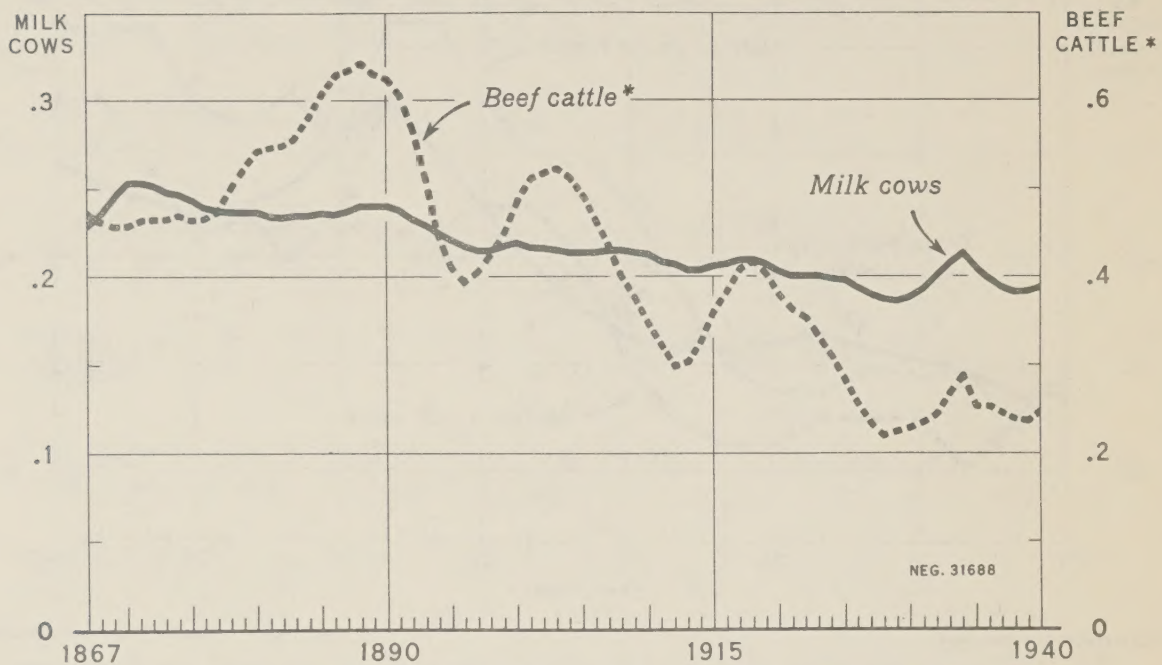
Droughts and feed shortages caused heavy slaughter of both cows and young stock from 1934 until late in 1937, and the number of cows and heifers on farms was reduced. Since January 1, 1938 the number of cows has increased about 4 percent and the number of heifers (1-2 years old) 11 percent. The number of young stock is high in relation to the number of cows.

Cows, heifers, and calves being kept for milk cows, United States,  
January 1, 1920-41

Year	Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	Heifers 1 to 2 years old	Heifer calves under 1 year
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1920	21,455	4,419	4,380
1921	21,456	4,169	4,174
1922	21,851	3,973	4,367
1923	22,138	4,159	4,358
1924	22,331	4,154	4,390
1925	22,575	4,177	4,306
1926	22,410	4,111	4,335
1927	22,251	4,110	4,439
1928	22,231	4,197	4,662
1929	22,440	4,450	5,012
1930	23,032	4,850	5,198
1931	23,820	4,961	5,187
1932	24,896	5,019	5,448
1933	25,936	5,249	5,672
1934	26,931	5,381	5,674
1935	26,069	4,989	5,257
1936	25,439	4,789	5,439
1937	24,993	4,957	5,305
1938	24,834	4,874	5,387
1939	25,088	5,125	5,684
1940	25,334	5,433	5,654
1941 <sup>1/</sup>	25,800	5,400	5,700

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

# NUMBER PER CAPITA OF MILK COWS AND BEEF CATTLE ON FARMS. JAN. 1, 1867-1940



\* CALCULATED FROM ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ALL CATTLE ON FARMS, MINUS NUMBER OF MILK COWS, HEIFERS, AND HEIFER CALVES BEING SAVED FOR MILK COWS

There is a cycle and a downward trend in the number of beef cattle per capita. The number of milk cows has fluctuated relatively little, and the long-time trend has been slightly downward. The outlook for the next few years however is for the number of milk cows per capita to increase.

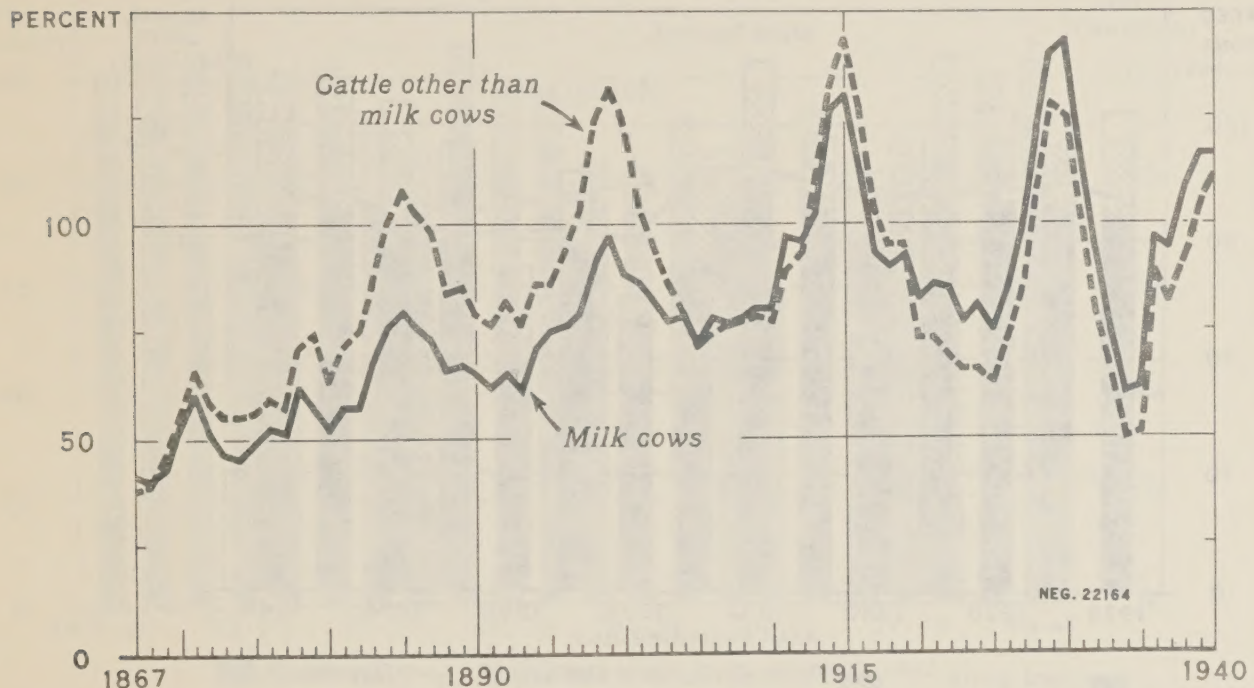
Number per capita of milk cows and beef cattle on farms, January 1, 1867-1940

Year	Milk cows	Beef cattle	Year	Milk cows	Beef cattle	Year	Milk cows	Beef cattle
	Number	1/		Number	1/		Number	1/
1867	0.229	0.472	1892	0.233	0.567	1917	0.209	0.407
1868	.236	.463	1893	.229	.511	1918	.209	.417
1869	.245	.457	1894	.225	.449	1919	.207	.402
1870	.253	.458	1895	.221	.409	1920	.203	.380
1871	.253	.463	1896	.217	.396	1921	.200	.362
1872	.252	.465	1897	.215	.404	1922	.200	.354
1873	.249	.465	1898	.215	.425	1923	.200	.333
1874	.247	.469	1899	.217	.450	1924	.199	.313
1875	.244	.464	1900	.219	.485	1925	.198	.283
1876	.240	.466	1901	.217	.509	1926	.194	.257
1877	.238	.474	1902	.216	.517	1927	.190	.233
1878	.237	.500	1903	.215	.522	1928	.187	.220
1879	.237	.522	1904	.214	.513	1929	.186	.223
1880	.237	.541	1905	.214	.493	1930	.188	.228
1881	.235	.545	1906	.214	.464	1931	.193	.235
1882	.234	.548	1907	.215	.435	1932	.200	.244
1883	.235	.557	1908	.215	.401	1933	.207	.266
1884	.235	.580	1909	.214	.377	1934	.213	.287
1885	.236	.606	1910	.213	.347	1935	.205	.253
1886	.235	.628	1911	.209	.323	1936	.199	.252
1887	.237	.634	1912	.207	.300	1937	.194	.245
1888	.240	.643	1913	.204	.304	1938	.191	.239
1889	.241	.631	1914	.204	.326	1939	.192	.236
1890	.240	.625	1915	.206	.359	1940	.193	.246
1891	.238	.609	1916	.207	.383			

1/ Calculated from estimated number of all cattle on farms minus number of milk cows, heifers, and heifer calves being raised for milk cows.

# PURCHASING POWER PER HEAD OF MILK COWS AND CATTLE OTHER THAN MILK COWS, 1867-1940

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



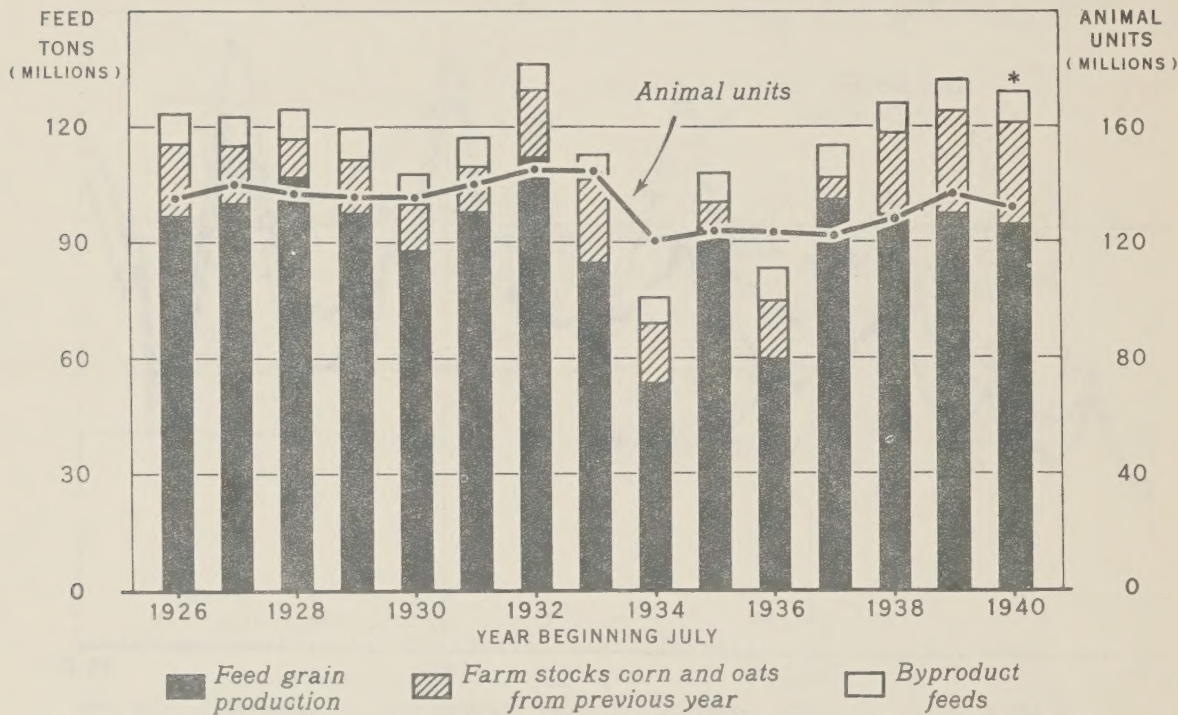
There is a cycle in the purchasing power of milk cows and other cattle (January 1 value per head compared with the general level of commodity prices). The cycles have been 14 to 16 years long. The heavy slaughter of cattle that resulted from the 1934 and 1936 droughts resulted in a shorter period of low prices than usual. During the past year the prices of milk cows and beef cattle have been high compared with prices of other farm products. These relatively high prices have stimulated the saving of heifers and the expansion in cattle numbers.

Purchasing power per head of milk cows and cattle other than milk cows, 1867-1940

Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Milk cows	Cattle other than milk cows	Year	Milk cows	Cattle other than milk cows	Year	Milk cows	Cattle other than milk cows
1867	41	38	1892	65	82	1917	93	103
1868	40	39	1893	61	76	1918	91	95
1869	43	46	1894	71	86	1919	93	95
1870	53	56	1895	75	86	1920	83	73
1871	60	66	1896	76	94	1921	86	73
1872	51	58	1897	79	103	1922	86	69
1873	46	55	1898	91	124	1923	77	66
1874	45	55	1899	97	132	1924	81	66
1875	49	56	1900	88	124	1925	75	63
1876	52	59	1901	86	104	1926	85	73
1877	51	57	1902	82	95	1927	98	84
1878	62	71	1903	77	86	1928	122	108
1879	57	74	1904	78	79	1929	140	128
1880	52	63	1905	73	72	1930	143	125
1881	57	71	1906	78	74	1931	117	103
1882	57	75	1907	77	76	1932	94	79
1883	68	86	1908	78	77	1933	76	67
1884	76	100	1909	80	78	1934	60	50
1885	80	108	1910	80	77	1935	62	51
1886	76	102	1911	98	90	1936	97	89
1887	73	98	1912	96	93	1937	94	82
1888	66	84	1913	102	109	1938	108	92
1889	67	85	1914	126	132	1939	116	105
1890	65	79	1915	130	143	1940	116	111
1891	62	76	1916	112	127			

# FEED GRAIN AND BYPRODUCT FEED SUPPLIES IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, 1926-40



\* SEPTEMBER 1 INDICATIONS

NEG. 34570

The supply of feed grains and byproduct feeds for the 1940-41 season (July 1-June 30) is somewhat less than a year ago but decidedly above average. The number of animal units on farms has declined in the past year. Feed supplies per animal unit are relatively large. If the corn on farms sealed under the Government loan program is deducted feed supplies per animal unit for the 1940-41 season are about the same as the average for years when supplies were not greatly reduced by wide-spread drought.

Feed-grain and byproduct feed supplies in relation to livestock numbers, 1926-40

Year	Feed grains	By-	Grain-	Feed
beginning:	Stocks on	product	consuming	supply
July	farms July 1	feed	animal units	per
1/	(corn and	supply	Jan. 1, fol-	animal
:	oats)	2/	lowing year 3/	unit
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	tons	tons	tons	tons
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	tons	tons	tons	tons
:	tons	tons	tons	tons
1926	96,775	18,431	115,206	7,896
1927	100,066	14,909	114,975	7,291
1928	106,898	9,811	116,709	7,773
1929	97,418	13,777	111,195	7,840
1930	87,604	12,056	99,660	7,725
1931	98,066	11,528	109,594	7,259
1932	112,324	17,080	129,404	6,862
1933	84,926	21,373	106,299	6,335
1934	53,514	15,408	68,922	6,720
1935	93,240	6,959	100,199	7,455
1936	59,847	15,005	74,852	8,119
1937	100,845	5,754	106,599	8,153
1938	97,685	21,139	118,824	7,702
1939	97,289	26,797	124,086	8,650
1940 4/	94,473	26,449	120,922	8,600

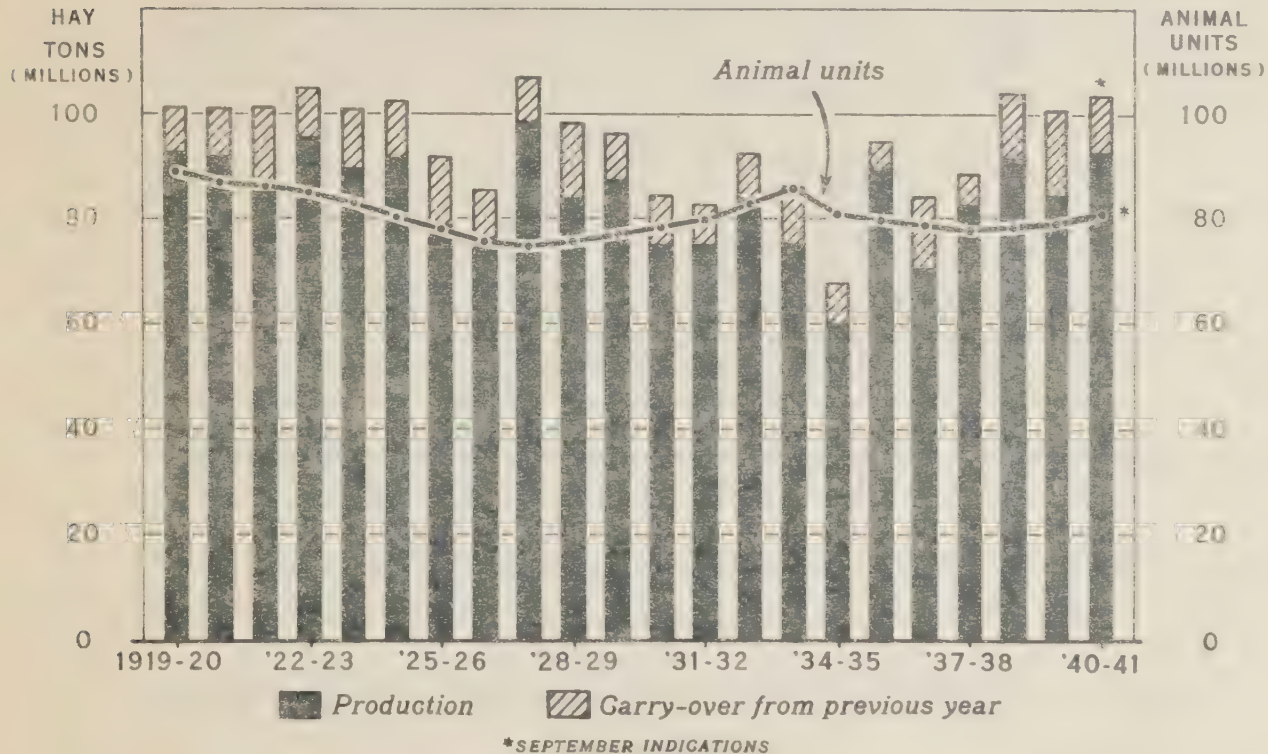
1/ Production of all corn, oats, barley, and all grain sorghums. Not adjusted for corn utilized as silage or fodder, or for quantities of grain exported or used for food, seed, or manufacturing purposes. Does not include wheat fed although this has been important in certain periods, particularly 1930-32.

2/ Includes production and net imports of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, copra and peanut cakes and meals, October through September, and production and net imports of wheat millfeeds, July through June. Not adjusted for carry-over or for portion of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer.

3/ Grain consuming animal units, including poultry, computed from mid-fiscal year, January 1 numbers as follows: Milk cows x 1, other cattle x .51, horses and mules x 1.14, sheep x .04, hogs x .87, and chickens x .045, these factors being proportional to estimated grain and other concentrates fed per head, 1928-32.

4/ Indications September 1, 1940.

# HAY SUPPLIES IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF HAY-CONSUMING LIVESTOCK, UNITED STATES, 1919-40



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34571

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A large hay crop was harvested in 1940. The number of hay-consuming animals has increased in the past year. Hay supplies per animal unit for the 1940-41 season are distinctly above average.

Hay supplies in relation to numbers of hay-consuming livestock, 1919-40

Year beginning May	Production 1/	Carry-over from previous year 2/	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Hay consuming animal units, Jan. 1: following year	Hay supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
1919	92,487	8,559	101,046	88,795	1.138
1920	91,668	9,310	100,978	86,774	1.164
1921	84,821	16,361	101,182	86,078	1.175
1922	95,152	9,535	104,687	84,628	1.237
1923	89,418	11,366	100,784	82,822	1.217
1924	91,454	10,701	102,155	80,367	1.271
1925	78,832	12,725	91,557	77,864	1.176
1926	76,025	9,200	85,225	75,478	1.129
1927	98,151	8,489	106,640	74,428	1.433
1928	83,842	14,158	98,000	75,318	1.301
1929	87,280	8,673	95,953	76,822	1.249
1930	74,734	9,399	84,133	78,084	1.077
1931	74,723	7,725	82,448	79,841	1.033
1932	83,747	8,643	92,390	82,850	1.115
1933	74,942	10,927	85,869	85,872	1.000
1934	59,999	7,594	67,593	80,866	.836
1935	89,526	4,934	94,460	79,869	1.183
1936	70,386	13,724	84,110	78,663	1.069
1937	82,617	6,047	88,664	77,649	1.142
1938	91,531	12,653	104,184	78,017	1.335
1939	84,526	16,377	100,903	79,384	1.271
1940 3/	93,052	10,865	103,917	80,800	1.286

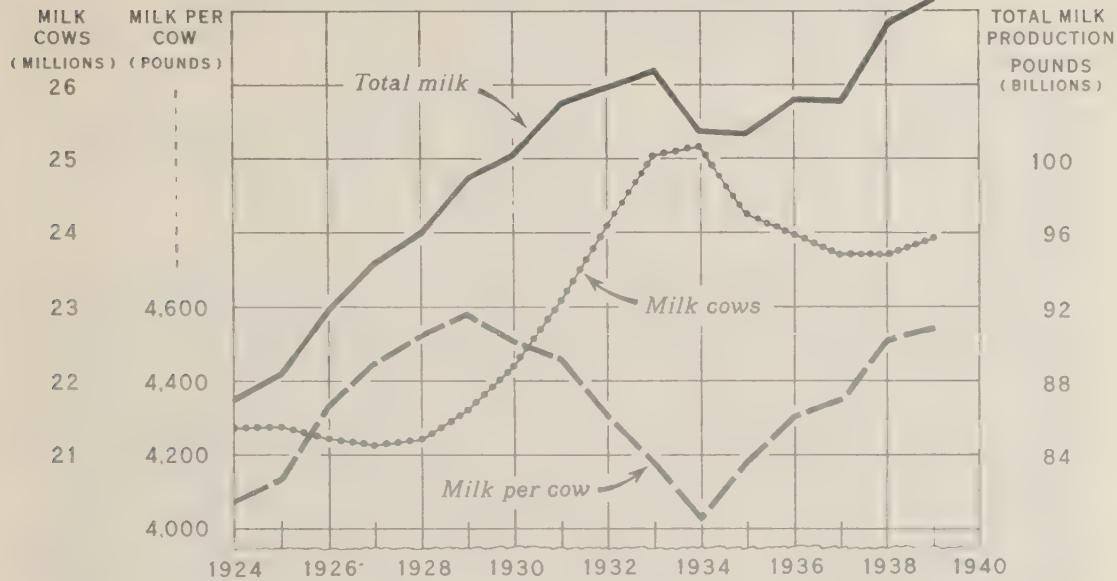
1/ Tame and wild hay.

2/ Stocks of hay on farms May 1.

3/ September 1 indications.



# MILK COWS, MILK PRODUCTION PER COW, AND TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1924-39



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 34574 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

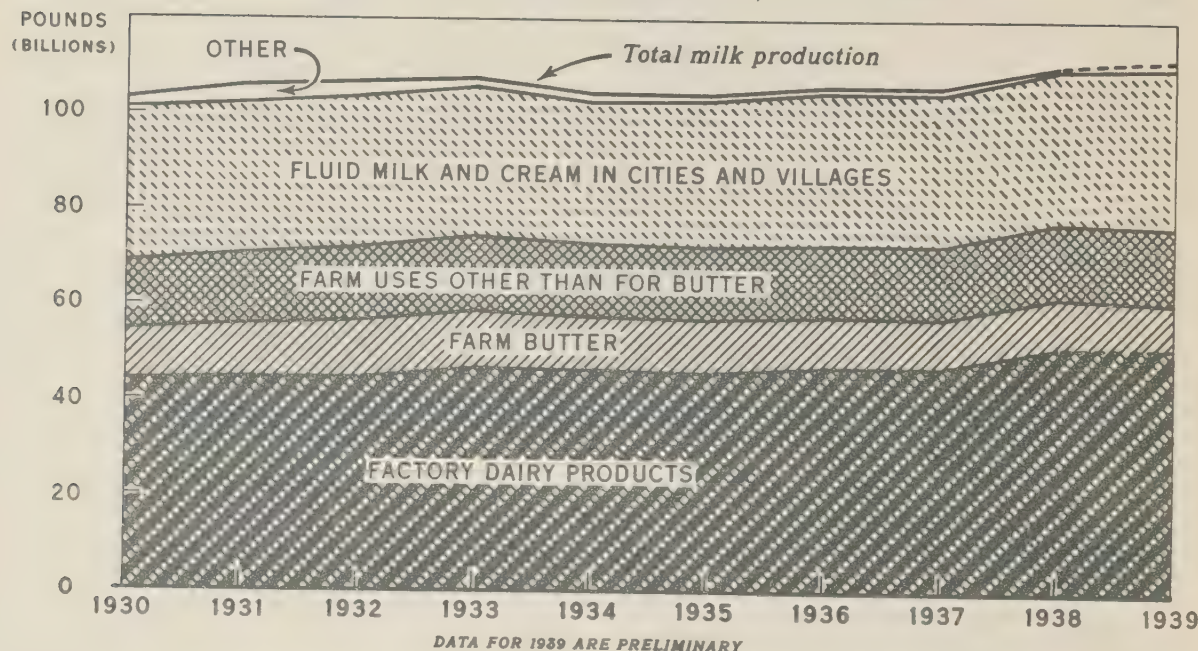
The general upward trend in total milk production was interrupted only temporarily by the droughts and feed shortages from 1934 to 1937. Milk production in 1939 exceeded 1938 by about 1 percent. The number of cows milked in 1939 was somewhat larger than in 1938, and there was a slight increase in production per cow.

Milk cows and milk production in the United States, 1924-39

Year	Milk cows on farms <sup>1/</sup>	Milk production per cow <sup>2/</sup>	Milk production on farms <sup>2/</sup>	Total milk production per capita <sup>3/</sup>
	Thousands	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1924	21,371	4,074	87,069	808
1925	21,389	4,132	88,375	806
1926	21,221	4,330	91,887	824
1927	21,145	4,460	94,307	830
1928	21,219	4,520	95,910	830
1929	21,618	4,578	98,976	840
1930	22,217	4,510	100,190	837
1931	23,105	4,461	103,064	853
1932	24,112	4,307	103,852	854
1933	25,062	4,180	104,753	855
1934	25,198	4,029	101,528	824
1935	24,276	4,178	101,421	817
1936	23,988	4,301	103,183	825
1937	23,710	4,350	103,132	820
1938	23,717	4,522	107,255	845
1939	23,923	4,538	108,558	850

<sup>1/</sup> Average number on farms during the year. <sup>2/</sup> Excludes milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up till the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers. <sup>3/</sup> Includes estimated production by cows not on farms.

# UTILIZATION OF TOTAL MILK PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930-39



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 122

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The consumption of fluid milk and cream in cities and villages has amounted to about 30 percent of the milk produced, consumption on farms about 12 percent. Somewhat more than half of the milk produced is used for manufactured dairy products including farm butter.

Production and utilization of milk in the United States, 1930-39 <sup>1/</sup>

Item	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 <sup>2/</sup>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Milk used for factory dairy products:										
Creamery butter, net	32,162	33,557	34,046	35,431	34,018	32,665	32,647	32,474	35,685	35,400
Cheese (total)	5,061	4,975	4,883	5,469	5,826	6,237	6,446	6,484	7,250	6,800
Evaporated milk (case)	3,113	3,072	3,377	3,694	3,677	3,947	4,385	4,065	4,490	
Unsweetened condensed (bulk)	312	269	235	213	226	250	316	325	314	
Sweetened condensed (case)	267	213	155	119	134	117	104	105	91	2,530
Sweetened condensed (bulk)	136	99	92	89	94	80	108	104	103	
Ice cream (total)	3,602	3,130	2,326	2,226	2,680	2,973	3,629	4,186	4,185	
Fat from butter and concentrated milk	722	651	486	475	577	630	754	869	875	
Ice cream, net (from milk and cream)	2,880	2,479	1,840	1,751	2,103	2,343	2,875	3,317	3,310	3,400
Other manufactured dairy products	186	150	127	133	158	199	190	158	204	
Total for manufactured dairy products, net	44,117	44,814	44,755	46,899	46,236	45,838	47,071	47,032	51,447	50,900
Milk used on farms where produced:										
Farm butter	10,629	11,110	11,962	11,924	11,343	11,181	10,597	10,278	10,111	9,819
Uses other than for farm butter -										
Consumed as fluid milk or cream	11,210	11,918	12,554	12,820	12,773	12,646	12,522	12,675	12,712	12,931
Fed to calves	2,986	2,997	2,859	2,863	2,688	2,686	2,794	2,762	2,897	3,021
Total uses on farms other than for farm butter	14,196	14,915	15,413	15,683	15,461	15,332	15,316	15,437	15,609	15,952
Milk consumed as fluid milk or cream in cities and villages	32,066	31,403	31,562	31,281	29,514	30,564	31,848	32,298	32,408	33,056
Other uses and to balance	2,008	3,648	2,986	1,792	1,800	1,332	1,177	913	506	1,657
Estimated milk production:										
By cows on farms	100,190	103,064	103,852	104,753	101,528	101,421	103,183	103,132	107,255	108,558
Allowance for production by cows not on farms	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826
Indicated milk production	103,016	105,890	106,678	107,579	104,354	104,247	106,009	105,958	110,081	111,384

Agricultural Marketing Service.

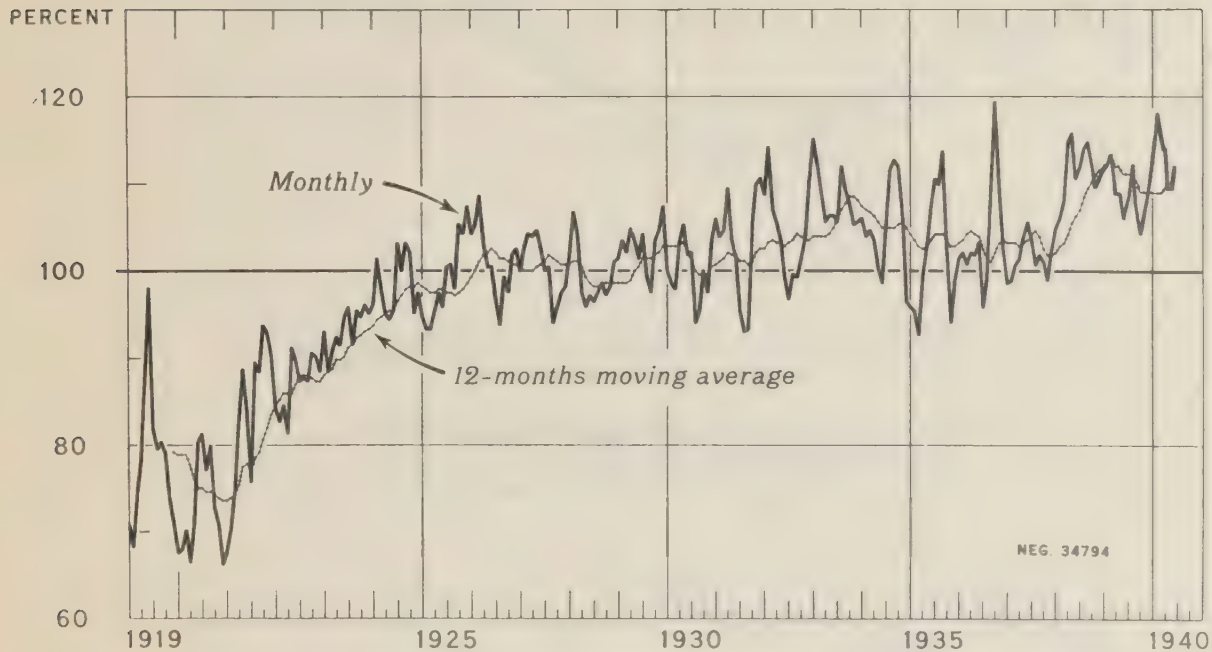
<sup>1/</sup> The quantities of milk used for various purposes cannot be determined with precision, but the estimates for the different uses appear in fair balance with the separately determined estimates of milk production. The quantities of milk used in the manufacture of the various dairy products are computed, by States, from the quantities of these products manufactured each year, using for all years the conversion factors and allowances for duplication that were computed for each State from survey records secured in 1930 and 1931. Actually the net quantity of milk required per pound of product is somewhat variable, depending largely on the test of the milk used and the degree of duplication between certain products. Furthermore, the test of the milk skimmed on the farms cannot be definitely determined.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes "Other manufactured dairy products."

# PRODUCTION PER CAPITA OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, MILK EQUIVALENT BASIS, 1919-40 \*

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



\* CREAMERY BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK (WHOLE CASE GOODS)

The combined production of creamery butter, cheese, condensed milk and evaporated milk is an accurate measure of the quantity of milk and cream sold by farmers in excess of that used for fluid consumption and ice cream. Production per capita rose rapidly from 1920-1926 but less rapidly since. In 1940 production per capita has been high, about 10 percent above the 1924-29 average.

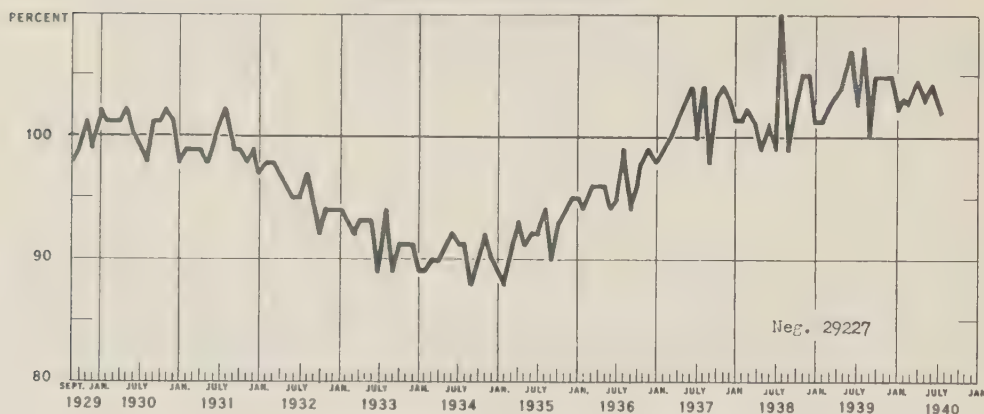
Production per capita of principal manufactured dairy products, milk equivalent,  
in the United States, 1919-40

Index numbers adjusted for seasonal variation (1924-29 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1919	71	68	74	78	87	98	82	80	80	79	74	72	79
1920	68	68	70	67	71	80	81	77	80	73	71	66	74
1921	68	70	75	82	89	84	76	89	88	94	93	90	83
1922	84	83	85	81	91	90	87	88	87	90	90	88	87
1923	93	88	91	92	92	95	96	92	95	95	96	95	93
1924	96	101	98	95	94	95	103	100	103	102	95	98	99
1925	95	93	93	95	98	96	100	101	98	105	104	107	99
1926	104	105	108	103	100	100	96	94	99	98	102	102	101
1927	100	103	104	104	105	102	100	100	94	96	98	98	101
1928	102	107	104	98	96	97	96	98	99	97	98	101	99
1929	101	104	102	105	104	101	104	99	98	104	105	107	103
1930	100	99	98	103	105	102	102	94	95	100	98	104	100
1931	106	104	105	110	104	101	95	93	93	106	110	111	102
1932	109	114	107	106	104	99	97	100	99	101	104	110	103
1933	115	112	109	106	106	106	106	112	109	108	105	106	108
1934	106	104	105	104	100	99	106	112	113	112	106	96	105
1935	96	95	93	100	102	107	111	110	114	102	94	99	103
1936	101	102	101	102	102	103	96	99	109	119	110	102	103
1937	99	99	101	101	104	106	104	101	102	101	99	102	102
1938	105	106	108	114	115	110	112	114	117	114	110	111	112
1939	112	112	113	109	109	106	108	112	107	104	107	109	109
1940	113	118	114	114	110	110	112						

MILK: AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
AND PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 1929-40

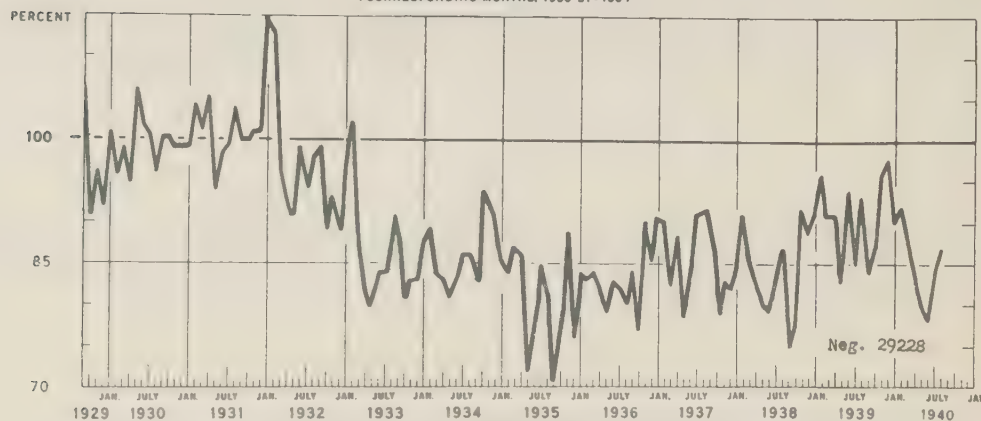
(CORRESPONDING MONTHS, 1930-31 = 100)



Fluid milk receipts at three principal eastern markets declined from 1930 to 1934 but rose from 1934 to 1937. Since the middle of 1937 receipts have been larger than in 1929-30 but there has been no consistent tendency for receipts to increase or decrease.

CREAM: AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
AND PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 1929-40

(CORRESPONDING MONTHS, 1930-31 = 100)



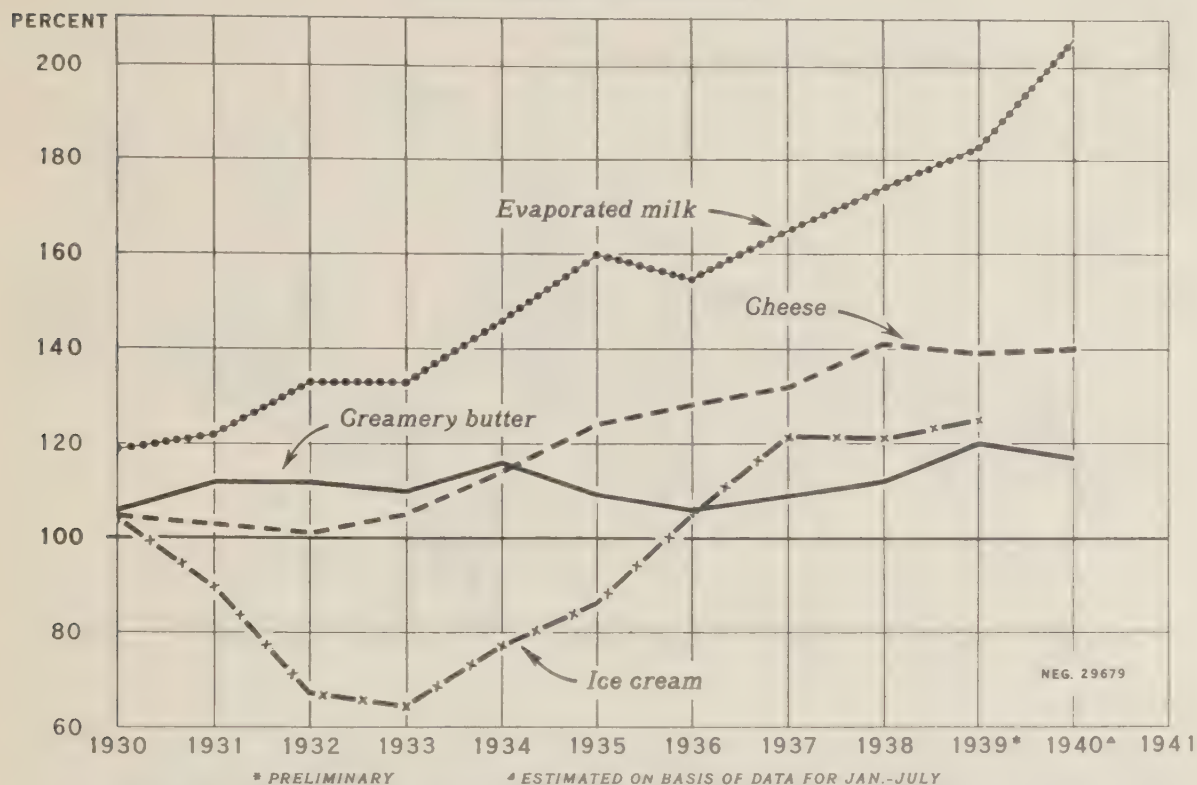
Cream receipts at the three principal eastern markets declined sharply from 1931 to 1935. While there has been some increase in cream receipts since 1935 they have not recovered to the 1930-31 level.

Average daily receipts of milk and cream at New York, Boston,  
and Philadelphia, 1929-40  
(Corresponding month 1930-31 = 100)

Year	Milk											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1929								100	98	99	101	99
1930	102	101	101	101	102	100	99	98	101	101	102	101
1931	98	99	99	99	98	100	101	102	99	99	98	99
1932	97	98	98	97	96	95	95	97	94	92	94	96
1933	94	93	92	93	93	93	89	94	89	91	91	92
1934	89	89	90	90	91	92	91	91	88	90	92	90
1935	89	88	91	93	91	92	92	94	90	93	94	95
1936	95	94	96	96	96	94	95	99	94	96	98	99
1937	98	99	100	101	102	104	100	104	98	103	104	103
1938	101	101	102	101	99	101	99	110	99	103	105	105
1939	101	101	102	103	104	107	103	107	100	105	105	104
1940	102	103	103	104	103	104	102					
Year	Cream											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1929								104	106	91	96	92
1930	101	96	99	95	106	102	101	96	100	100	99	100
1931	99	104	101	105	94	98	99	104	100	100	101	100
1932	115	113	98	93	91	99	94	98	99	89	93	97
1933	96	102	88	82	80	84	84	91	88	81	83	86
1934	88	89	84	83	81	83	86	86	83	83	94	85
1935	85	84	87	86	72	77	85	81	71	76	89	80
1936	84	83	84	82	79	83	82	80	84	78	90	83
1937	91	90	83	89	79	84	91	92	87	79	83	86
1938	84	91	86	84	80	79	83	87	75	77	92	89
1939	91	96	91	91	83	94	85	93	84	87	96	83
1940	90	92	88	83	80	78	84					90

## CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1930-40

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)



During the past decade there have been marked increases in the consumption of the principal manufactured dairy products. Consumption of evaporated milk and cheese have shown the most striking increases. Consumption of each product was high in 1939. During the first 7 months of 1940 there was a further increase in consumption of evaporated milk but little change in butter and cheese.

Consumption of dairy products, United States, 1924-29 average, and 1930-40

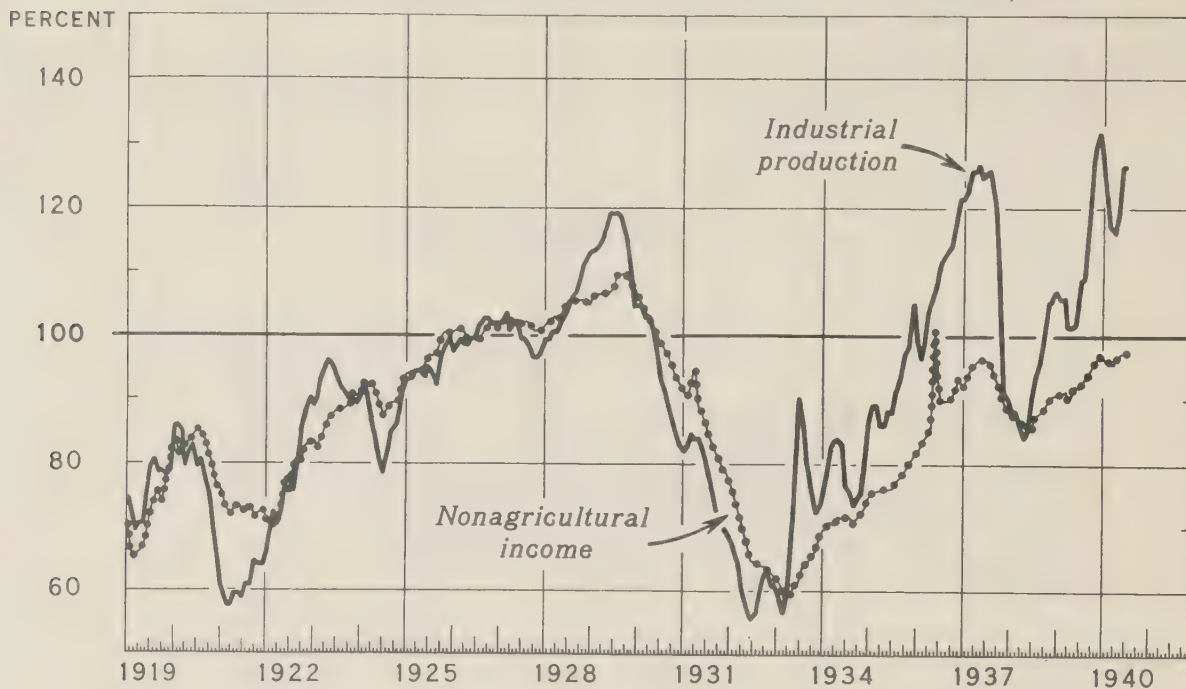
Year	Creamery butter	Cheese	Evaporated milk (Case goods)	Ice cream	Index numbers, 1924 - 29 = 100			
					Creamery butter	Cheese	Evaporated milk	Ice cream
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 gal.				
Average								
1924-29	1,515,780	539,140	1,167,058	232,402	100	100	100	100
1930	1,611,710	567,592	1,384,895	240,750	106	105	119	104
1931	1,699,521	555,402	1,427,835	208,239	112	103	122	90
1932	1,693,395	545,713	1,547,819	154,604	112	101	133	67
1933	1,667,907	565,191	1,556,452	148,913	110	105	133	64
1934	1,753,391	612,544	1,708,775	179,594	116	114	146	77
1935	1,655,620	668,802	1,866,902	199,385	109	124	160	86
1936	1,612,041	687,712	1,810,545	243,551	106	128	155	105
1937	1,647,251	712,282	1,930,195	280,901	109	132	165	121
1938	1,693,720	759,255	2,028,776	281,939	112	141	174	121
1939 1/2	1,821,105	748,780	2,138,173	290,000	120	139	183	125
1940					2/ 117	2/ 140	2/ 206	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Based on data for the first 7 months of 1940.

# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND NONAGRICULTURAL INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1919-40

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35638 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Changes in industrial production are accompanied by similar, although somewhat less violent, fluctuations in the incomes of consumers. These changes in consumer purchasing power in turn greatly affect the consumer demand for farm products. Changes in industrial activity also directly affect the demand for farm products by business men who buy and store commodities for future use, or use them for industrial purposes. The outlook for industrial production and general business activity, therefore, is a very important part of the outlook for agriculture and for individual farm products.

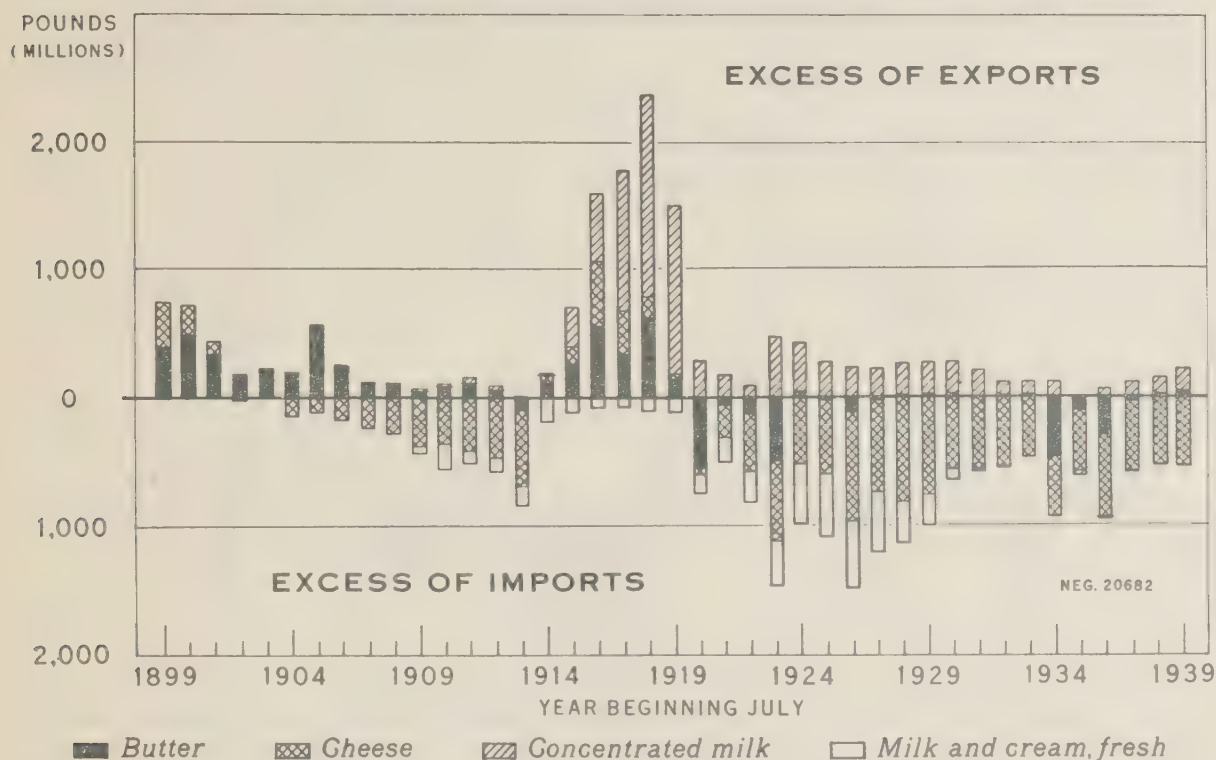
Industrial production and nonagricultural income, United States, by months, 1919-40  
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100) adjusted for seasonal variation

Year	Industrial production												Annual
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1919	74.3	71.2	69.1	70.2	75.4	79.6	80.6	78.5	78.5	77.5	76.5	75.4	75.4
1920	85.9	85.9	84.8	79.6	81.7	82.7	79.6	80.6	77.5	75.4	69.1	64.9	78.5
1921	60.7	59.7	57.6	57.6	59.7	59.7	58.6	60.7	60.7	64.9	63.9	63.9	60.7
1922	66.0	69.1	72.3	70.2	73.3	77.5	77.5	75.4	79.6	84.8	88.0	90.1	76.4
1923	89.0	80.1	93.2	95.3	96.3	95.3	94.2	92.1	91.1	90.1	89.0	89.0	92.1
1924	90.1	92.1	90.1	86.9	85.8	86.6	86.6	81.7	84.8	85.9	88.0	91.1	85.9
1925	93.2	93.2	93.2	94.2	94.2	93.2	95.3	94.2	92.1	96.3	98.4	99.5	95.3
1926	97.4	98.4	94.5	98.4	98.4	99.5	99.5	101.6	102.6	102.6	101.6	101.6	100.5
1927	101.6	101.6	103.7	100.5	101.6	101.6	103.7	105.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	100.5
1928	99.5	99.5	100.5	100.5	101.6	102.6	103.7	105.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	99.5
1929	113.1	113.1	114.1	115.2	117.3	119.4	119.4	119.4	118.3	115.2	109.9	104.7	115.2
1930	130.7	104.7	102.6	100.5	97.4	93.2	91.1	89.0	86.9	84.8	82.7	82.7	95.3
1931	81.7	82.7	84.8	83.8	83.8	81.7	79.6	77.5	73.3	71.2	70.2	69.1	78.5
1932	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8
1933	60.7	59.7	57.6	57.6	59.7	59.7	58.6	60.7	60.7	64.9	63.9	63.9	60.7
1934	75.4	78.5	82.7	83.8	83.8	81.7	81.7	85.9	80.6	76.4	72.3	73.3	72.3
1935	86.9	89.0	89.0	85.9	85.9	88.0	88.0	91.1	93.2	97.4	98.4	100.5	78.5
1936	99.5	96.3	98.4	103.7	105.8	107.9	109.9	112.0	113.1	114.1	118.3	121.5	91.1
1937	121.5	121.5	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.7	107.9
1938	99.5	88.0	88.0	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9
1939	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	92.1
1940	127.7	127.7	117.3	116.2	119.4	126.7	126.7	128.8	118.3	126.7	129.8	131.9	113.1
1941													
Year	Nonagricultural income payments												Annual
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1919	70.8	66.1	65.1	65.8	66.2	66.2	71.9	73.9	75.9	73.9	76.7	79.5	71.2
1920	87.9	84.0	83.7	82.8	83.2	84.5	85.1	84.5	83.5	81.0	79.7	76.3	82.5
1921	75.8	73.4	72.5	71.9	72.9	73.3	72.3	73.1	72.5	71.4	72.2	78.5	72.9
1922	70.7	70.1	71.0	70.6	73.6	76.6	75.5	77.9	80.5	80.3	82.9	83.0	76.1
1923	81.7	82.4	83.9	84.8	86.8	87.5	88.2	88.4	88.4	89.2	90.8	90.3	87.1
1924	91.5	92.6	92.0	92.6	90.7	88.8	87.5	88.0	89.2	89.1	89.9	92.6	90.4
1925	97.5	94.5	93.3	93.7	94.2	95.0	96.8	96.7	97.0	99.6	100.2	100.2	96.2
1926	104.5	104.5	105.9	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	100.3
1927	104.7	102.6	101.7	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	101.7
1928	104.7	102.6	101.7	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	101.7
1929	104.7	102.6	101.7	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	101.7
1930	106.0	104.6	103.4	102.5	101.3	99.9	98.8	97.2	96.4	95.0	93.4	92.5	86.3
1931	91.2	90.5	94.8	94.6	88.8	86.7	85.6	83.9	82.2	80.7	79.3	78.3	67.7
1932	76.6	74.8	73.0	70.6	66.6	66.5	64.9	64.3	64.0	64.0	63.0	62.5	62.6
1933	62.1	60.1	59.3	58.7	59.4	61.0	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5
1934	69.6	70.1	70.9	70.2	71.6	71.4	71.5	72.0	70.7	71.7	72.4	73.1	71.3
1935	74.9	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2
1936	81.9	82.7	83.8	84.8	85.9	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.5
1937	92.4	93.5	94.6	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9
1938	88.0	87.6	87.4	86.5	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9
1939	90.6	90.9	91.3	90.0	90.8	92.1	91.8	93.3	93.3	95.0	95.9	97.1	87.5
1940	96.9	96.2	95.9	95.3	96.4	97.4	97.5						92.8

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled as follows:

Industrial production, published on 1935-39 base in Federal Reserve Bulletin dated August 1940 and later issues, and converted to 1924-29 base by multiplying by 104.712 percent.  
Nonagricultural income payments, beginning 1929, estimates of Department of Commerce, converted to 1924-29 base by multiplying by 107.4 percent. 1919-28, data obtained by raising King's series on realized income from production, minus agriculture (P. 152, America's Capacity to Consume, Brookings Institution) to bring 1929 into agreement with Department of Commerce series.

## U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTS: EXCESS OF EXPORTS OR IMPORTS, 1899-1939



During the World War 1914-18 our exports of dairy products rose rapidly. During the present War period we have also had an increase in exports of dairy products, principally concentrated milk. Further expansion in exports is expected, while imports of cheese will probably decline.

Dairy products: Excess of exports or imports (milk equivalent), 1899-1939  
(Excess of exports -; excess of imports +)

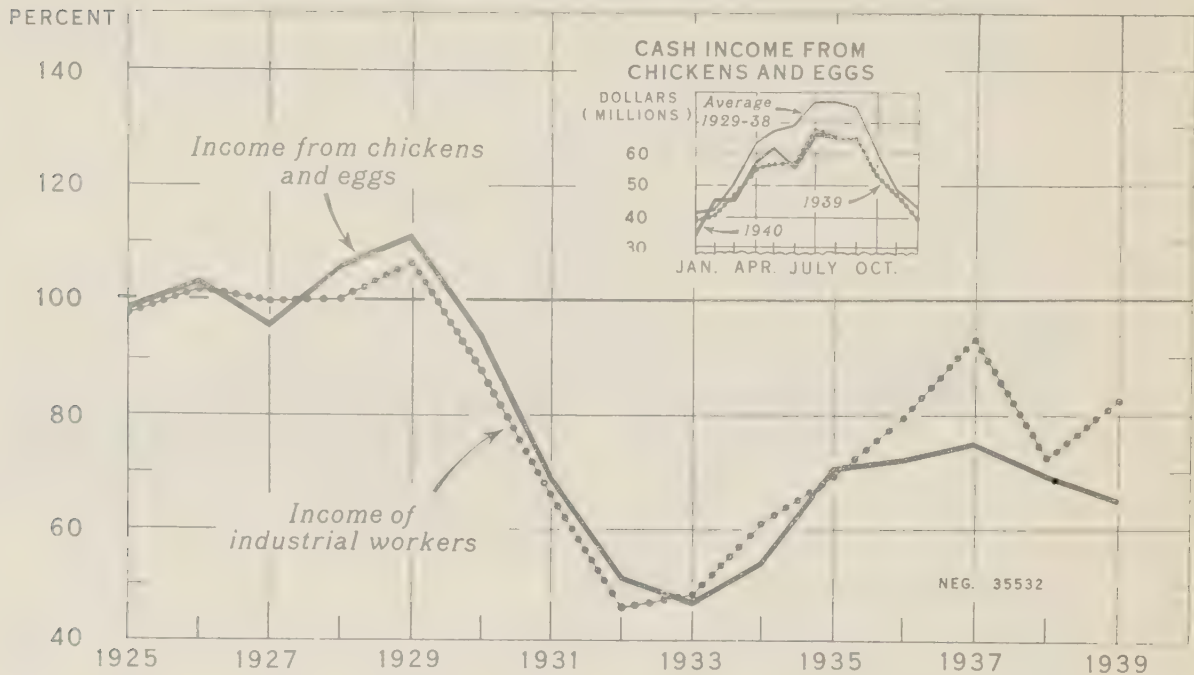
Year :	Butter	Cheese	Concen- trated milks	Fresh milk and cream 1/	Total	Year :	Butter	Cheese	Concen- trated milks	Fresh milk and cream 1/	Total								
begin- ning July 1:	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	begin- ning July 1:	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds								
1899 :	- 383	- 352	+	1	- 734	1921 :	+	40	+	266	- 176	+	199	+	329				
1900 :	- 486	- 247	+	1	- 732	1922 :	+	113	+	459	- 94	+	239	+	717				
1901 :	- 327	- 105	+	1	- 431	1923 :	+	495	+	625	- 473	+	359	+	1,006				
1902 :	- 183	+	15	+	1	- 167	1924 :	-	44	+	516	- 394	+	483	+	561			
1903 :	- 222	- 8	1/		- 230	1925 :	+	11	+	580	- 280	+	496	+	807				
1904 :	- 199	+	128	1/	- 71	1926 :	+	113	+	856	- 233	+	527	+	1,263				
1905 :	- 570	+	106	1/	- 464	1927 :	+	11	+	722	- 219	+	480	+	994				
1906 :	- 254	+	164	1/	- 90	1928 :	-	14	+	817	- 257	+	327	+	873				
1907 :	- 119	+	239	1/	+	120	1929 :	-	16	+	757	- 252	+	250	+	733			
1908 :	- 112	+	285	+	1	+	174	1930 :	-	21	+	561	- 262	+	85	+	363		
1909 :	- 38	+	378	- 29	+	66	+	377	1931 :	+	5	+	556	- 203	+	12	+	370	
1910 :	- 81	+	351	- 26	+	210	+	454	1932 :	-	8	+	545	- 109	+	5	+	433	
1911 :	- 107	+	401	- 45	+	101	+	350	1933 :	-	14	+	457	- 108	+	2	+	337	
1912 :	- 51	+	467	- 33	+	112	+	495	1934 :	+	454	+	471	- 122	2/	+	803		
1913 :	+	86	+	612	- 4	+	160	+	854	1935 :	+	100	+	482	+	33	2/	+	615
1914 :	- 130	- 55	- 8	+	187	- 6	1936 :	+	293	+	646	- 66	+	8	+	881			
1915 :	- 269	- 146	- 318	+	107	- 626	1937 :	+	33	+	542	- 114	+	7	+	468			
1916 :	- 553	- 517	- 542	+	67	-1,545	1938 :	-	24	+	532	- 134	2/	+	374				
1917 :	- 335	- 346	-1,122	+	64	-1,739	1939 :	-	31	+	536	- 177	- 1	+	327				
1918 :	- 622	- 164	-1,595	+	97	-2,284	1940 :												
1919 :	- 136	- 45	-1,326	+	104	-1,403	1941 :												
1920 :	+	535	+	55	- 289	+	155	+	456	1942 :									

1/ beginning July 1, 1936, skimmed milk and buttermilk are not included.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

# CASH FARM INCOME FROM CHICKENS AND EGGS, AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1925-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)



Prices of chickens and eggs and the producers' income from these products usually have been closely related to the income of industrial workers. Incomes of industrial workers began rising in 1933 and the cash income from chickens and eggs likewise advanced to higher levels. Since 1936 the income from chickens and eggs has been low relative to the income of industrial workers.

Cash farm income from chickens and eggs, and income of industrial workers, United States, by years, 1925-39 <sup>1/</sup>  
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Cash income from chickens and eggs

1925 : 1926 : 1927 : 1928 : 1929 : 1930 : 1931 : 1932 : 1933 : 1934 : 1935 : 1936 : 1937 : 1938 : 1939 : 1940

98.4 103.2 95.6 105.6 111.1 93.6 69.0 51.2 46.8 54.3 70.6 72.3 75.1 69.5 64.8

Income of industrial workers

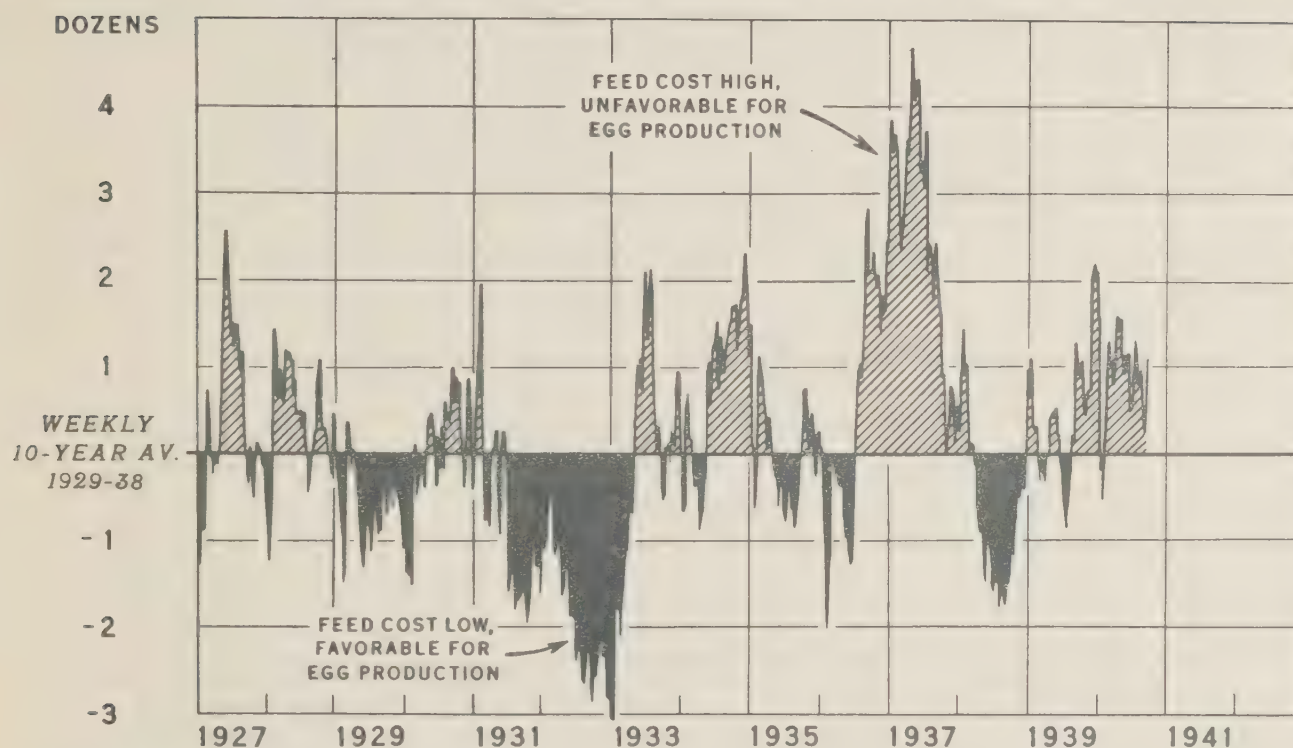
97.9 101.8 99.7 100.3 106.6 87.6 66.9 46.2 48.3 61.0 69.1 79.7 93.7 72.6 83.0

<sup>1/</sup> Based on annual reports, not on monthly index numbers.

Cash farm income from chickens and eggs, United States, average 1929-38, and by months, 1929-40

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
Average 1929-38	: 41,250	: 42,049	: 50,642	: 63,495	: 67,435	: 68,867	: 76,998	: 76,852	: 74,938	: 61,356	: 48,925	: 43,084
1929	: 59,775	: 63,196	: 76,246	: 97,091	: 106,540	: 115,231	: 126,019	: 125,826	: 117,522	: 94,395	: 71,108	: 61,288
1930	: 62,728	: 62,143	: 79,660	: 93,371	: 91,004	: 88,080	: 94,805	: 94,316	: 94,903	: 74,847	: 56,810	: 46,326
1931	: 39,142	: 35,429	: 55,880	: 62,644	: 57,983	: 64,045	: 73,205	: 78,257	: 74,171	: 59,219	: 48,706	: 43,298
1932	: 33,361	: 31,103	: 33,552	: 38,853	: 43,868	: 44,896	: 54,815	: 57,448	: 56,728	: 48,744	: 37,685	: 32,719
1933	: 29,952	: 27,747	: 27,958	: 38,139	: 46,601	: 42,677	: 53,106	: 50,194	: 48,912	: 42,186	: 33,198	: 28,489
1934	: 28,215	: 32,714	: 37,994	: 47,114	: 50,461	: 49,369	: 55,993	: 56,633	: 60,809	: 48,520	: 40,493	: 36,761
1935	: 34,021	: 40,543	: 46,816	: 66,482	: 73,833	: 73,001	: 75,048	: 72,993	: 72,668	: 60,138	: 48,565	: 43,795
1936	: 39,907	: 45,148	: 44,273	: 61,705	: 69,294	: 73,871	: 82,889	: 78,936	: 73,860	: 61,046	: 49,756	: 44,768
1937	: 43,581	: 42,294	: 56,535	: 71,100	: 70,077	: 69,399	: 77,719	: 80,949	: 78,063	: 65,170	: 52,021	: 46,303
1938	: 41,818	: 40,169	: 47,502	: 58,453	: 64,691	: 68,101	: 76,385	: 72,967	: 71,745	: 59,293	: 50,908	: 47,096
1939	: 39,302	: 40,608	: 46,804	: 55,827	: 57,170	: 57,471	: 67,906	: 65,287	: 65,719	: 53,430	: 46,939	: 39,410
1940	: 33,635	: 45,177	: 45,149	: 57,574	: 61,524	: 56,527	: 66,217	: 65,673				

## FEED-EGG RATIO AT CHICAGO, 1927-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32471 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The feed-egg ratio measures the relationship between feed costs and egg prices. Since feed costs are by far the most important costs of egg production, this relationship is useful in forecasting production and hatchings.

When the feed-egg ratio is above average (high) it indicates that feed costs are high relative to egg prices and to the producer of eggs the situation is unfavorable. Under this circumstance curtailment of egg production is to be expected, the evidence of which appears in several forms. Close culling of laying flocks and heavy marketing of fowl are evidences of curtailment. Lower rates of lay per bird sometimes accompany unfavorable feed-egg ratios. A decrease in the number of chicks hatched also reflects the effect of the unfavorable situation on the producers' plans to maintain laying flocks by replacement of hens with pullets.

A low feed-egg ratio shows low feed costs relative to egg prices, and a favorable situation for egg producers. More liberal feeding is likely to increase production per hen. Culling is relaxed and marketings of fowl less heavy, especially out of season. Heavy hatchings for replacement reflect the intention of the producer to maintain the laying flocks both in numbers and efficiency.

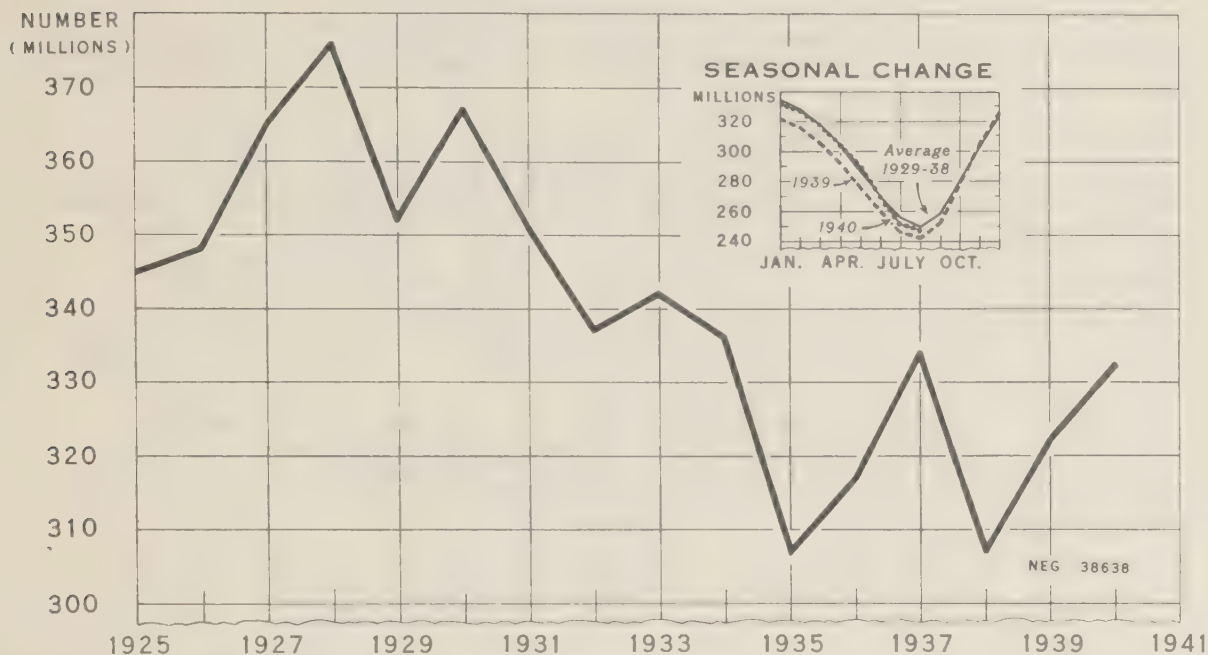
The feed-egg ratio is calculated weekly from prices quoted at wholesale. Feed prices are in carlots at or near Chicago and include mostly corn and wheat, but barley, bran, and tankage are added, the latter to reflect the cost of animal protein. Although producers do not all use this ration either as to ingredients or the proportions used for their combination, changes in prices of these feeds do reflect general changes in feed costs. Egg prices are for fresh graded Firsts at Chicago, also in carload lots. While this ratio does not represent actual farm conditions, it reflects changes in the situation on farms in the important mid-western egg and poultry producing area and more generally for the country as a whole.

The prospective feed supply for 1940-41 relative to supplies for other years is indicated in chart 4 of the series of charts for dairy products which are presented in this book.

Chicago feed-egg ratio, by weeks, average 1929-38, annual 1927-40  
(Dozens of eggs equivalent in value to 100 pounds of poultry ration)

Week: No.:	Average: 1929-38:	1927:	1928:	1929:	1930:	1931:	1932:	1933:	1934:	1935:	1936:	1937:	1938:	1939:	1940:	1941:
:	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
1 :	4.77	3.97	4.09	5.13	3.92	4.35	3.52	1.72	5.05	5.94	5.05	7.76	5.30	5.02	6.72	
2 :	5.13	3.91	4.18	4.98	3.75	5.16	4.44	2.05	4.94	6.60	5.22	8.79	5.40	6.12	6.66	
3 :	5.46	4.19	4.23	5.30	4.16	5.71	4.85	2.93	4.79	6.14	5.54	9.30	5.88	6.13	6.32	
4 :	5.55	4.86	4.38	5.17	4.16	6.22	4.80	4.05	4.86	5.70	5.16	9.03	6.39	6.65	5.38	
5 :	5.63	4.74	5.07	4.92	4.58	6.46	4.51	4.36	5.07	5.66	4.86	9.16	6.68	6.52	5.56	
6 :	5.72	4.86	5.88	4.87	4.21	7.19	4.72	3.93	5.93	5.12	4.70	9.40	7.17	6.07	5.18	
7 :	5.78	5.76	6.57	4.81	4.31	7.73	4.94	4.26	6.30	5.47	4.03	9.26	6.70	6.07	5.93	
8 :	5.87	6.61	7.28	4.38	5.30	7.12	5.28	4.16	6.56	6.05	3.84	9.13	6.92	6.21	6.23	
9 :	6.16	6.56	7.28	4.78	6.12	6.44	5.75	4.05	6.34	7.30	4.80	9.17	6.89	6.38	6.98	
10 :	6.26	6.23	6.93	5.58	6.37	5.75	6.10	4.47	6.43	7.27	5.11	8.93	6.54	6.19	7.56	
11 :	6.37	6.38	7.02	6.74	5.90	5.60	5.94	4.69	6.14	7.25	6.29	8.75	6.41	6.05	7.37	
12 :	6.43	6.20	7.42	6.62	6.12	5.98	5.33	4.97	6.06	7.19	6.39	9.07	6.56	6.28	7.51	
13 :	6.60	6.46	7.40	6.44	6.37	6.15	5.43	5.50	6.26	7.10	6.37	9.72	6.70	6.35	7.59	
14 :	6.71	6.65	7.30	6.62	6.60	5.88	5.60	5.60	6.48	6.98	6.38	10.31	6.58	6.39	7.49	
15 :	6.80	6.66	7.45	6.85	6.46	6.10	5.96	5.92	6.53	6.85	6.38	10.25	6.70	6.55	7.84	
16 :	6.71	6.62	7.91	6.72	6.34	6.47	5.63	6.07	5.84	7.15	6.25	10.53	6.10	6.69	8.28	
17 :	6.68	6.68	7.83	6.38	6.56	6.74	5.46	6.01	6.03	6.77	6.21	10.80	5.85	6.65	8.21	
18 :	6.64	7.10	7.81	6.18	6.67	6.68	4.99	6.20	6.02	6.58	6.01	11.31	5.73	6.84	8.05	
19 :	6.58	7.44	7.69	5.75	6.76	6.86	5.04	6.30	6.34	6.41	5.84	10.67	5.78	6.99	8.11	
20 :	6.64	7.91	7.70	5.59	7.06	6.54	5.21	6.96	6.36	6.43	5.69	10.92	5.61	7.14	7.79	
21 :	6.80	8.71	7.88	5.56	7.12	6.16	5.58	7.43	7.36	6.43	5.86	11.10	5.41	7.21	7.92	
22 :	6.92	9.47	7.63	5.59	7.39	5.98	5.65	7.94	7.87	6.34	5.78	11.23	5.44	7.45	7.82	
23 :	6.76	9.14	7.61	5.61	7.01	6.33	4.90	7.58	7.82	6.43	5.60	10.75	5.57	7.14	7.82	
24 :	6.66	8.52	7.22	5.85	6.87	6.69	4.83	7.76	7.24	6.32	5.37	9.95	5.73	6.90	7.78	
25 :	6.66	8.31	7.12	5.87	6.29	6.91	4.79	7.42	7.91	6.45	5.47	9.91	5.56	6.78	7.74	
26 :	6.79	8.15	7.26	5.98	6.47	6.74	4.99	7.69	8.11	6.22	6.01	10.18	5.50	6.71	7.57	
27 :	6.84	8.36	7.35	5.96	7.01	6.48	4.62	8.17	8.37	6.15	6.32	9.94	5.33	6.61	7.34	
28 :	6.92	8.16	7.22	5.79	6.76	6.01	4.52	9.02	7.82	6.16	7.15	10.64	5.31	6.37	7.45	
29 :	6.75	8.04	7.24	5.95	7.06	5.17	4.58	8.21	7.53	6.16	7.67	9.80	5.40	6.05	7.57	
30 :	6.62	8.12	6.79	6.05	6.72	5.26	4.33	7.94	7.97	6.35	7.65	8.77	5.12	5.76	7.61	
31 :	6.46	7.76	6.55	6.08	6.28	5.17	3.92	8.15	7.66	6.12	7.35	8.90	4.98	5.85	7.78	
32 :	6.56	7.56	6.13	5.85	6.98	5.31	3.93	8.70	7.52	5.92	7.71	8.94	4.78	6.06	7.54	
33 :	6.36	7.32	6.03	5.44	6.96	4.58	3.71	8.24	7.29	5.73	8.28	8.58	4.78	6.15	7.17	
34 :	6.11	7.28	5.98	5.42	6.55	4.47	3.56	7.12	7.28	5.45	8.75	7.92	4.57	6.33	7.08	
35 :	5.98	6.79	5.89	5.19	6.44	4.28	3.71	6.57	7.23	5.14	8.80	8.17	4.26	6.13	6.78	
36 :	5.79	6.04	5.80	5.32	6.16	4.19	3.65	6.13	7.13	5.09	7.99	8.23	4.04	7.08	6.36	
37 :	5.65	5.38	5.79	5.49	6.18	4.00	3.22	5.70	7.11	5.23	7.74	7.66	4.16	6.59	6.25	
38 :	5.63	5.29	5.88	5.19	6.25	4.14	2.90	5.94	7.17	5.53	7.73	7.30	4.13	6.66	5.87	
39 :	5.49	5.43	5.78	4.78	6.48	3.90	2.62	5.65	7.19	5.49	7.58	7.08	4.10	6.30	6.02	
40 :	5.04	5.13	5.30	4.81	5.64	3.26	2.45	4.66	6.72	5.34	7.37	6.20	3.91	6.10		
41 :	4.90	4.52	5.99	4.81	5.77	2.93	2.34	4.38	6.60	5.60	7.04	5.81	3.71	5.79		
42 :	4.76	4.28	5.25	4.48	5.37	2.97	2.27	4.31	6.48	5.52	6.79	5.68	3.71	5.29		
43 :	4.62	4.45	5.06	4.00	5.44	3.11	2.29	4.71	5.82	5.12	6.56	5.32	3.79	5.13		
44 :	4.28	4.23	4.54	3.94	4.76	3.17	2.03	4.34	5.59	4.43	6.36	4.69	3.48	4.73		
45 :	4.01	4.15	4.29	3.72	4.19	3.18	1.85	4.15	5.60	4.08	5.85	4.04	3.44	4.66		
46 :	3.92	4.05	4.15	3.50	3.85	3.08	1.73	3.81	5.68	4.40	5.31	4.24	3.61	4.62		
47 :	3.99	4.06	4.14	3.73	3.54	2.87	1.64	4.25	5.83	4.32	5.79	4.49	3.48	4.73		
48 :	4.01	4.07	3.98	3.51	3.92	2.73	1.66	4.19	6.14	4.02	5.61	4.79	3.56	5.68		
49 :	4.23	4.10	4.02	3.59	4.62	2.92	1.65	4.35	6.54	4.01	5.92	4.85	3.86	6.23		
50 :	4.43	4.27	4.26	3.48	5.28	3.15	1.63	5.19	6.42	4.18	6.44	4.55	4.01	6.63		
51 :	4.62	4.19	4.35	3.53	5.03	3.27	1.78	5.56	6.32	4.41	7.08	4.87	4.36	6.62		
52 :	4.54	4.10	5.03	3.74	4.59	2.96	1.83	5.42	6.00	4.76	6.93	4.89	4.31	6.62		

## HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS DURING JANUARY, UNITED STATES, 1925-40



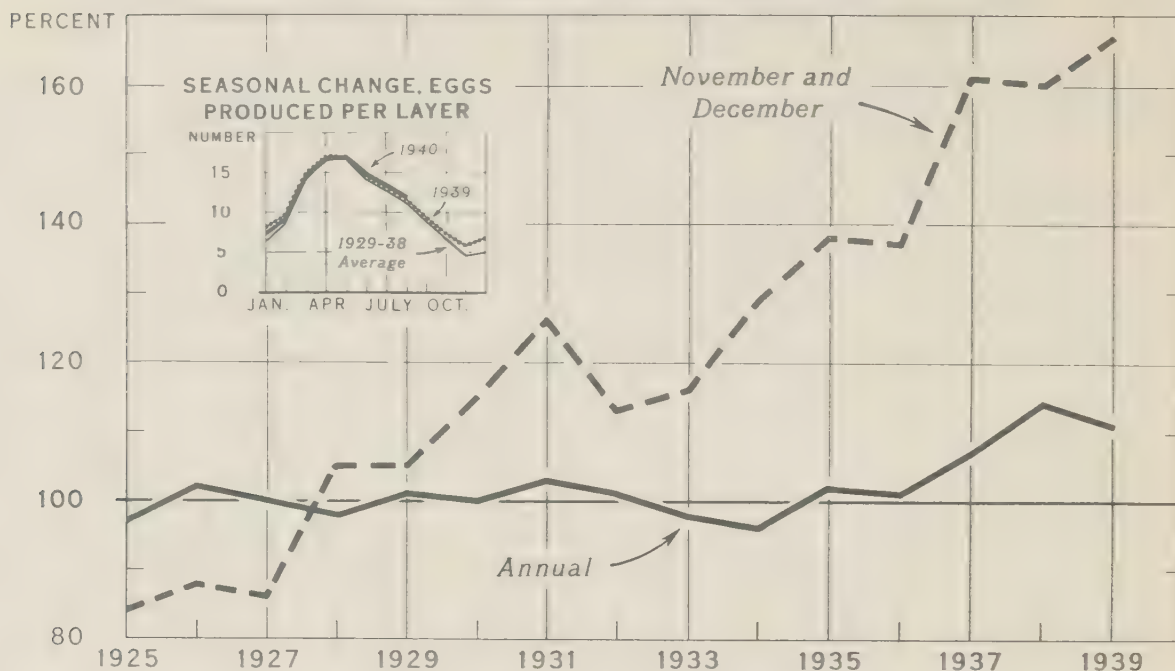
The number of layers on farms in recent years has been considerably smaller than in January 1928 when the number was the largest on record. The unfavorable feed-egg ratio existing over most of the time since the middle of 1933 (see chart 2) largely accounts for this reduction. Year to year changes in numbers are reflections of changes in profitability as indicated fairly well by changes in the feed-egg ratio. The effect on egg production of the smaller number of layers has been largely offset by the increased average rate of production per bird. Total egg production in 1939 and 1940, for example, was nearly as large as in 1931 despite the substantially smaller number of layers in the recent years. Chicken meat production is tending to remain as high as formerly as a result of increased broiler production and somewhat heavier average weights of birds marketed.

Average number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms, United States, by months,  
average 1929-38, and 1925-40

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average 1929-38	335	328	318	304	287	270	256	250	259	280	303	325
1925	345	344	336	322	309	295	282	274	276	293	318	338
1926	348	346	338	324	308	296	284	275	280	298	323	351
1927	365	364	358	343	324	308	296	291	299	317	342	363
1928	376	370	357	342	323	307	293	283	286	302	323	344
1929	352	346	338	326	309	294	283	275	278	300	330	356
1930	367	360	349	332	312	293	278	269	281	304	324	344
1931	351	340	326	311	294	278	264	257	268	289	303	330
1932	337	330	317	303	288	272	259	253	263	282	305	331
1933	342	334	324	312	295	277	259	252	260	281	307	330
1934	336	329	320	305	286	267	251	241	247	264	285	303
1935	307	302	294	281	267	251	240	234	245	269	292	312
1936	317	311	303	291	275	259	246	241	254	280	305	328
1937	334	325	315	301	283	263	249	241	244	263	283	299
1938	307	301	292	278	262	248	236	234	245	269	293	314
1939	322	316	306	292	276	260	246	242	253	279	305	326
1940	332	327	318	304	289	270	252	247				

## EGG PRODUCTION PER HEN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1925-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1926-30=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38639 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

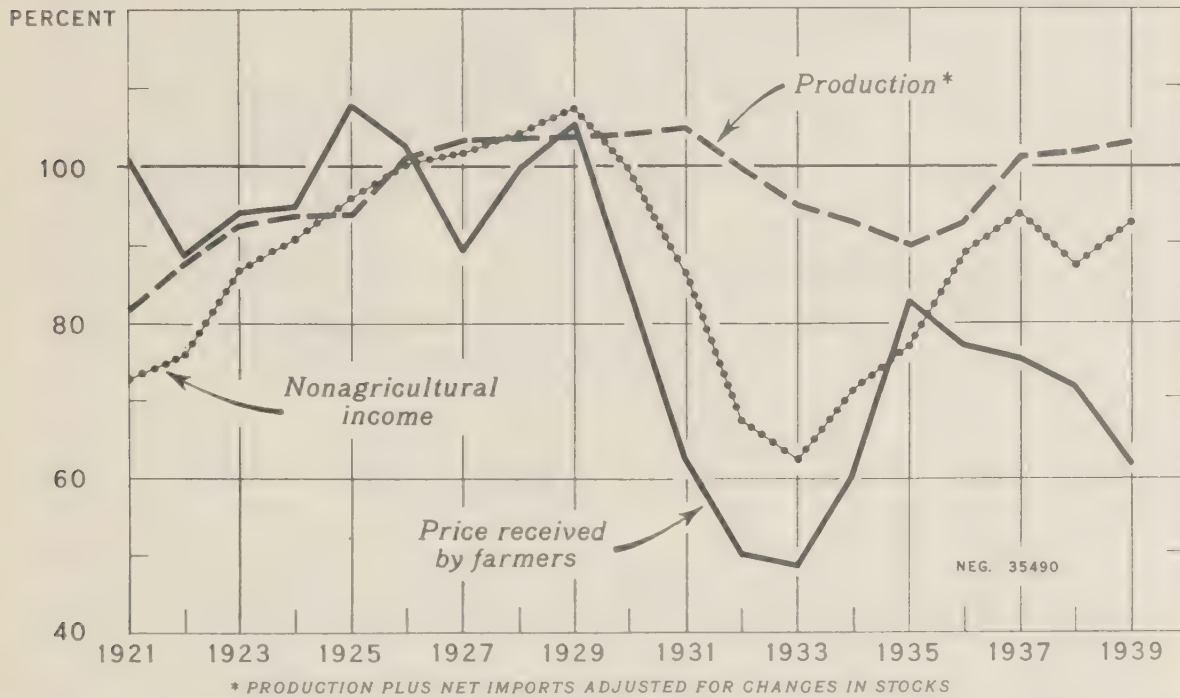
One of the most significant developments with respect to the rate of egg production per layer is the phenomenal increase since 1927 in the production during November and December. The average rate of production in these months for recent years has been about 60 percent larger than the 1926-30 average for those months, whereas the rate of annual production per hen is only about 10 percent larger than the 1926-30 annual average. Due to selective breeding, better feeding and improved management, egg production has been increased more in all fall and winter months than in the normal laying season. Changes in the ratio of feed costs to egg prices, changes in the proportion of pullets in laying flocks and changes in the weather largely account for the month to month changes from normal and year to year fluctuations in the average rate of lay.

Egg production, per hen, United States, by months, 1925-40

[illegible]

# FARM PRICE AND PRODUCTION OF EGGS, AND NONAGRICULTURAL INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1921-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)



During the years 1921-39 changes in prices received by farmers for eggs were caused primarily by changes in consumer demand, measured in this chart by nonagricultural income, and to a lesser extent by changes in production. The effect of changes in nonagricultural income on changes in egg prices is particularly noticeable for the depression years. Since 1935 egg prices have been declining, chiefly due to increases in supplies. Production of eggs usually fluctuates relatively little from year to year. Sharp changes in the price received by farmers, therefore, are the primary cause for the year to year fluctuations in the farm income from eggs sold. (See chart 7.)

Farm price and production of eggs, and nonagricultural income, United States, 1921-39 <sup>1/</sup>  
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Price received by farmers

1921:	1922:	1923:	1924:	1925:	1926:	1927:	1928:	1929:	1930:	1931:	1932:	1933:	1934:	1935:	1936:	1937:	1938:	1939:
100.4	88.7	94.0	94.7	107.8	102.5	89.0	99.6	105.7	84.0	62.4	50.4	48.9	60.6	83.0	77.3	75.5	72.0	62.1

Production

81.9	87.7	92.5	93.8	93.8	101.2	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.9	99.4	94.9	92.8	89.3	93.0	101.3	101.9	105.1
------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

Nonagricultural income

72.9	76.1	87.1	90.4	96.2	100.3	101.7	104.0	107.4	99.2	86.3	67.7	62.6	71.3	77.0	89.0	94.0	87.5	92.8
------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

<sup>1/</sup> Production plus net imports, adjusted for changes in stocks.

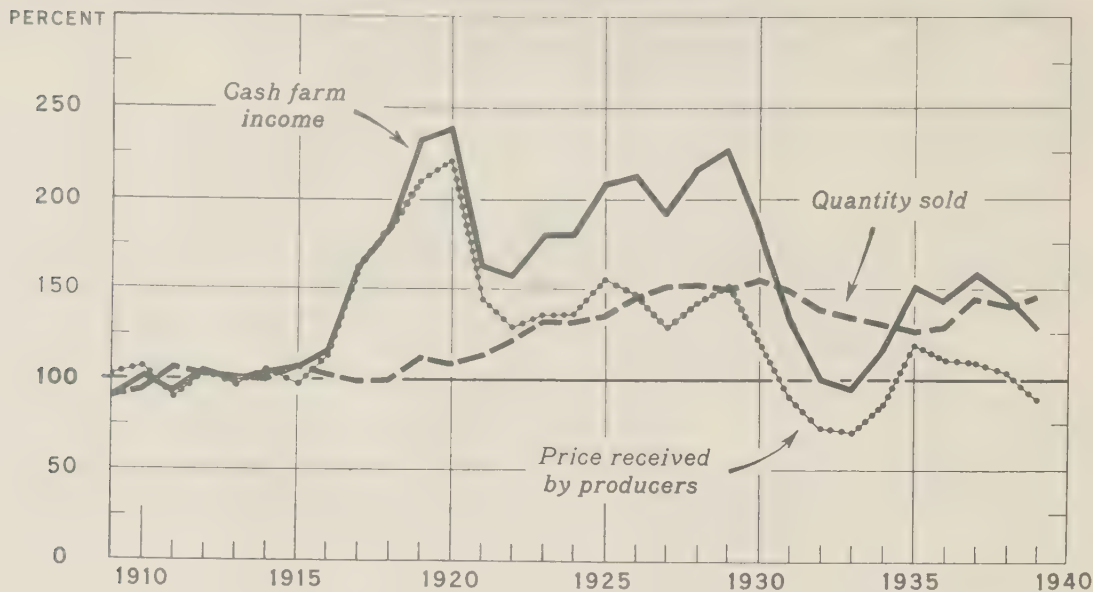
Eggs: Average price per dozen received by farmers, 15th of month, 1925-40

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average:													
1929-35:	24.2	20.3	17.3	16.8	16.8	16.8	18.1	19.9	23.2	26.2	30.1	28.8	20.3
1925:	48.6	35.7	23.9	24.2	24.8	26.1	27.9	30.0	31.1	37.7	46.8	48.1	30.4
1926:	36.3	28.9	24.1	24.8	25.2	25.7	25.7	26.4	31.5	36.8	44.9	47.6	28.9
1927:	36.9	29.0	20.8	20.3	19.8	17.8	20.7	23.4	29.4	35.6	41.6	43.3	25.1
1928:	38.2	29.1	23.4	22.8	24.2	23.9	25.6	27.4	31.4	34.9	39.6	42.9	28.1
1929:	33.0	31.9	28.0	23.0	24.4	26.1	27.2	29.8	33.0	38.4	44.2	45.8	29.8
1930:	38.4	31.8	21.3	21.5	20.0	18.6	18.8	20.6	25.3	26.5	31.7	26.8	23.7
1931:	22.1	14.1	17.0	16.2	13.3	14.1	14.8	17.3	19.1	22.7	26.4	25.6	17.6
1932:	17.2	12.8	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.6	12.0	14.7	17.2	22.5	26.1	28.1	14.2
1933:	21.4	11.0	10.1	10.3	11.8	10.1	13.1	13.3	16.3	20.8	24.0	21.6	13.8
1934:	17.6	15.8	14.4	13.5	13.3	13.2	14.1	17.2	21.9	23.7	28.6	27.0	17.1
1935:	25.0	25.6	18.6	20.0	21.4	21.0	21.7	22.7	26.4	27.9	30.1	28.7	23.4
1936:	22.8	23.8	17.5	16.8	18.1	18.9	20.0	22.4	24.5	27.6	32.5	30.5	21.8
1937:	23.1	20.1	19.9	20.1	17.9	17.6	19.4	20.4	22.9	25.2	28.0	26.0	21.3
1938:	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9	20.3
1939:	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	16.5	17.5	20.6	22.9	25.8	20.5	17.5
1940:	18.3	20.2	15.4	15.0	15.1	14.4	16.4	17.2	21.0				

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

## EGGS: SALES, PRICE, AND CASH INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1909-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35821

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The year to year fluctuation in cash income from eggs has been largely a result of changes in price rather than changes in quantity sold. However, cash income increased somewhat faster than prices from 1923-29 because of increasing sales.

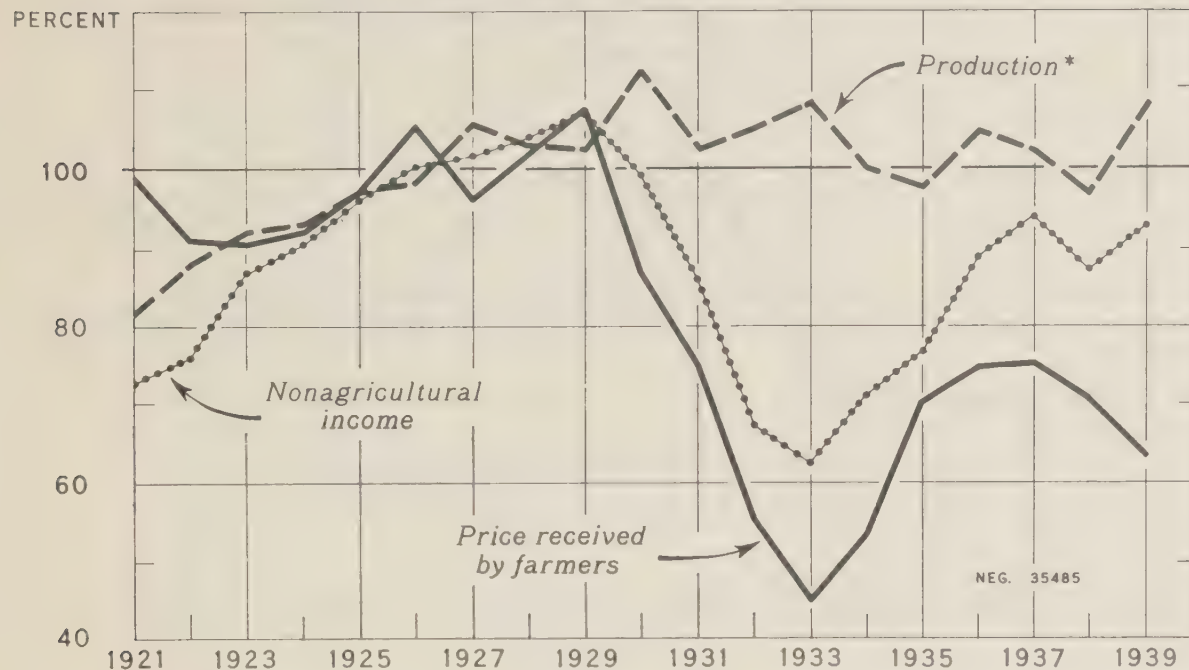
Eggs: Sales, price, and cash farm income, United States, 1909-39

Year	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)			Quantity of eggs sold Million cases	Weighted average price per dozen received by farmers Cents	Cash farm income from sales of eggs 1,000 dollars
	Quantity sold	Price received by farmers	Cash farm income			
1909	89	102	90	49.1	20.0	294,617
1910	95	106	101	52.7	20.9	330,552
1911	105	89	93	57.8	17.5	303,712
1912	101	103	104	55.9	20.2	338,501
1913	100	98	99	55.2	19.4	321,135
1914	99	104	103	54.6	20.5	335,670
1915	106	98	105	58.5	19.4	340,713
1916	102	112	115	56.6	22.1	375,240
1917	99	161	161	54.9	31.8	523,481
1918	100	183	184	55.4	36.0	598,680
1919	111	210	234	61.5	41.3	762,227
1920	108	221	240	59.9	43.5	781,406
1921	113	144	162	62.2	28.3	528,219
1922	122	127	155	67.4	25.0	505,562
1923	133	135	179	73.3	26.5	582,822
1924	132	136	180	73.1	26.7	555,045
1925	135	154	209	74.7	30.4	681,995
1926	145	147	213	80.1	28.9	695,369
1927	151	127	192	83.2	25.1	626,181
1928	152	143	217	84.1	28.1	708,545
1929	150	151	227	82.7	29.8	740,019
1930	154	120	186	85.0	23.7	605,805
1931	149	89	133	82.3	17.6	434,314
1932	138	72	100	76.2	14.2	324,362
1933	134	70	95	74.3	13.8	308,575
1934	131	87	114	72.4	17.1	370,384
1935	127	119	151	69.9	23.4	491,158
1936	129	111	143	71.2	21.8	466,420
1937	145	108	157	80.3	21.3	512,561
1938	141	103	145	77.7	20.3	473,313
1939 1/2	147	88	130	80.9	17.5	422,937

1/ Preliminary.

# FARM PRICE AND PRODUCTION OF CHICKENS, AND NONAGRICULTURAL INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1921-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)



\* PRODUCTION PLUS NET IMPORTS ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN STOCKS

Year to year changes in the number of chicks hatched and in the number of layers on farms are the two most important factors causing changes from year to year in the production and sales of chicken meat. Annual changes in the production of chicken meat accompanied corresponding changes in the size of hatch in most years; in some years, however, an increase or decrease in the number of layers has more than offset an opposite change in the size of hatch. Changes in the incomes of consumers have been relatively greater than changes in supplies, and much of the changes in prices of chickens have been due to changes in incomes of consumers.

Farm price and production of chickens, and nonagricultural income, United States, 1921-39 <sup>1/</sup>  
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Price received by farmers																		
1921:	1922:	1923:	1924:	1925:	1926:	1927:	1928:	1929:	1930:	1931:	1932:	1933:	1934:	1935:	1936:	1937:	1938:	1939
99.1	91.0	90.5	91.9	97.2	105.7	96.2	101.9	108.1	87.2	74.9	55.9	45.0	53.6	70.6	74.9	75.4	71.1	63.5
Production																		
81.8	87.9	92.1	92.9	97.1	98.3	106.0	103.1	102.6	112.8	102.7	105.0	108.6	100.2	97.8	104.9	102.3	97.2	108.0
Nonagricultural income																		
72.9	76.1	87.1	90.4	96.2	100.3	101.7	104.0	107.4	99.2	86.3	67.7	62.6	71.3	77.0	89.0	94.0	87.5	92.8

<sup>1/</sup> Production plus net imports, adjusted for changes in stocks.

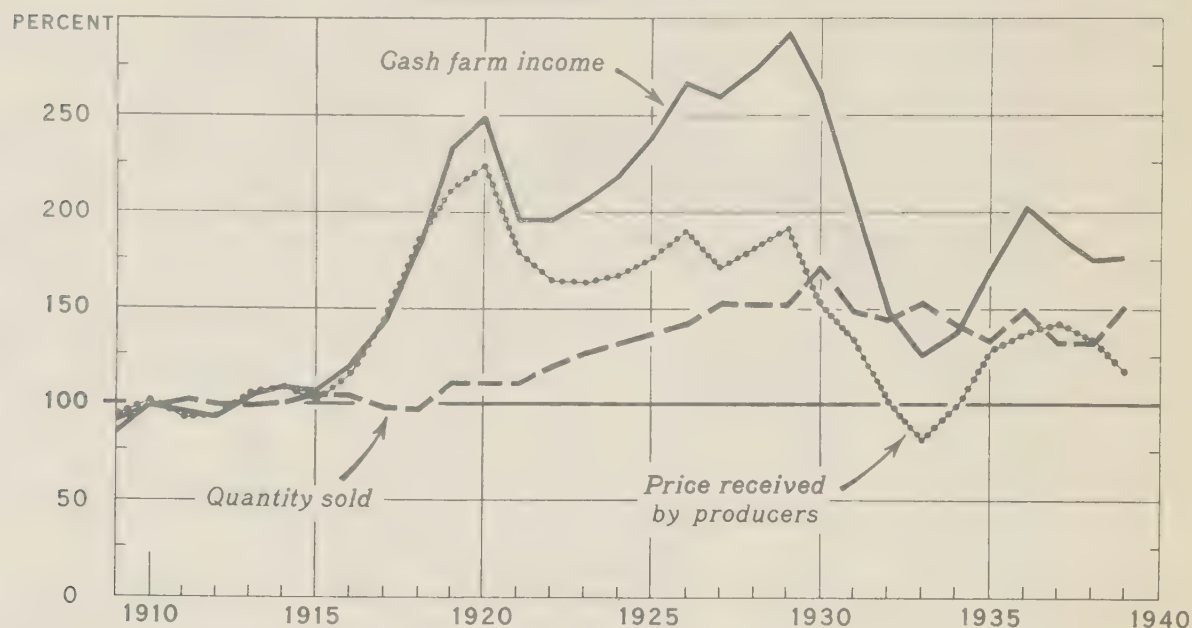
Chickens: Average price per pound received by farmers, 15th of month, 1925-40

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Average:													
1929-38:	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.1	14.9	15.2	14.6	14.1	13.6	15.1
1925 :	18.5	19.1	20.0	21.1	22.0	21.6	21.4	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.2	19.5	20.5
1926 :	20.9	21.5	21.9	23.1	23.7	23.9	23.6	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.0	19.8	22.3
1927 :	20.1	21.1	21.3	21.8	21.7	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.4	19.7	19.4	19.2	20.3
1928 :	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.8	21.5	21.5	21.9	21.6	22.3	22.0	21.5	21.2	21.5
1929 :	21.6	22.1	22.7	23.8	24.4	24.6	23.7	22.7	22.4	21.5	20.3	19.1	22.8
1930 :	19.8	20.4	20.6	21.1	20.0	19.0	17.4	17.3	17.8	17.4	16.1	15.3	18.4
1931 :	15.7	15.1	16.1	16.7	15.9	16.1	15.8	16.2	15.7	14.4	14.4	13.9	15.8
1932 :	13.3	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.2	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.6	10.7	10.1	9.2	11.8
1933 :	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.8	10.4	10.0	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.6	9.5
1934 :	9.4	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.4	12.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.3
1935 :	12.4	13.4	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.6	14.0	14.1	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.0	14.9
1936 :	16.5	16.9	16.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.0	13.2	12.6	15.8
1937 :	13.4	13.6	14.4	15.2	14.8	14.8	15.3	16.8	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.4	15.9
1938 :	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	15.0
1939 :	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.0	13.6	12.7	12.4	11.7	<sup>1/</sup> 13.4
1940 :	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.7				

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

## CHICKENS: SALES, PRICE, AND CASH INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1909-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35819 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

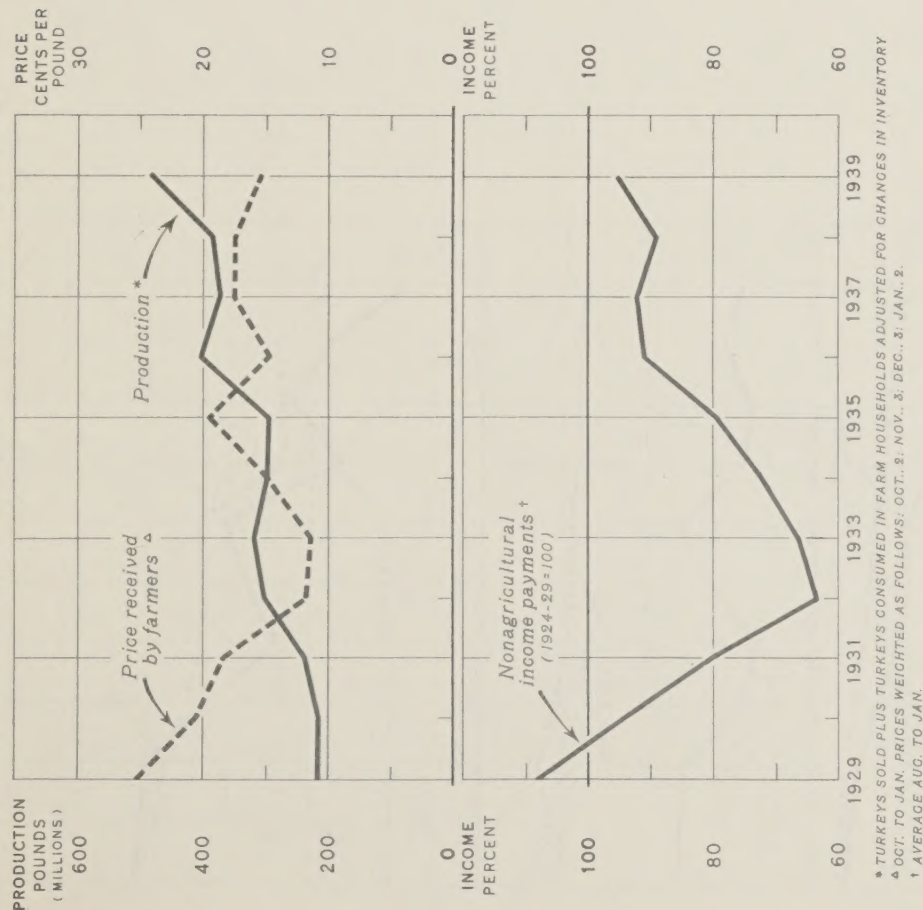
The marked advance in income from chickens from 1909-20 was due largely to rising prices, whereas the increase in income from 1921-29 was due largely to increased sales. The relatively low prices since 1930 have been accompanied by some decline in sales and a marked reduction in farm income.

Chickens: Sales, price, and cash farm income, United States, 1909-39

Year	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)			Number of chickens sold	Price per head received by farmers	Cash farm income from sales of chickens	Weighted average price per pound received by farmers
	Quantity sold	Price received by farmers	Cash farm income				
				Thousands	Cents	1,000 dollars	Cents
1909	91	93	85	262,302	41.4	108,593	10.9
1910	98	101	99	282,729	44.8	126,663	11.8
1911	103	93	96	297,489	41.4	123,160	10.9
1912	100	94	94	286,524	41.8	119,767	11.0
1913	99	105	103	283,405	46.7	132,350	12.3
1914	100	108	108	288,313	47.9	138,102	12.6
1915	104	101	105	299,248	44.8	134,063	11.8
1916	103	115	118	295,637	51.3	151,662	13.5
1917	99	144	143	285,970	64.2	183,593	16.9
1918	98	185	181	281,403	82.5	232,157	21.7
1919	110	210	231	316,284	93.5	295,726	24.6
1920	110	224	248	317,251	99.9	316,934	26.3
1921	110	178	196	316,760	79.4	251,507	20.9
1922	119	164	195	342,456	73.0	249,993	19.2
1923	126	163	205	361,435	72.6	262,402	19.1
1924	131	166	217	375,648	74.0	277,967	19.4
1925	136	175	239	391,632	78.0	305,301	20.5
1926	141	189	266	404,430	84.1	340,069	22.3
1927	152	171	260	436,442	76.3	332,897	20.3
1928	151	181	273	434,742	80.5	350,051	21.5
1929	152	192	292	437,172	85.6	374,218	22.8
1930	170	153	260	489,001	68.1	333,188	18.4
1931	149	135	201	428,537	60.1	257,665	15.8
1932	145	102	148	418,280	45.3	189,410	11.8
1933	153	82	125	441,127	36.4	160,584	9.5
1934	143	98	136	409,980	42.6	174,692	11.3
1935	133	127	169	382,888	56.6	216,745	14.9
1936	149	136	202	428,759	60.4	259,033	15.8
1937	132	143	188	378,817	63.5	240,650	15.9
1938	132	133	175	378,873	59.0	223,699	15.0
1939 1/2	151	117	177	434,950	52.8	227,150	13.4

1/ Preliminary.

# PRODUCTION AND PRICE OF TURKEYS, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF NONAGRICULTURAL INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1929-39



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38648

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Changes from year to year in prices received by farmers for turkeys were closely associated with changes from year to year in non-agricultural income from 1929 to 1935. Since 1935, however, turkey production has expanded considerably and the effects on turkey prices of the higher level of non-agricultural income has been offset by the effects of the larger production.

## Production, price, and cash farm income from turkeys, and index numbers of nonagricultural income, United States, 1929-39

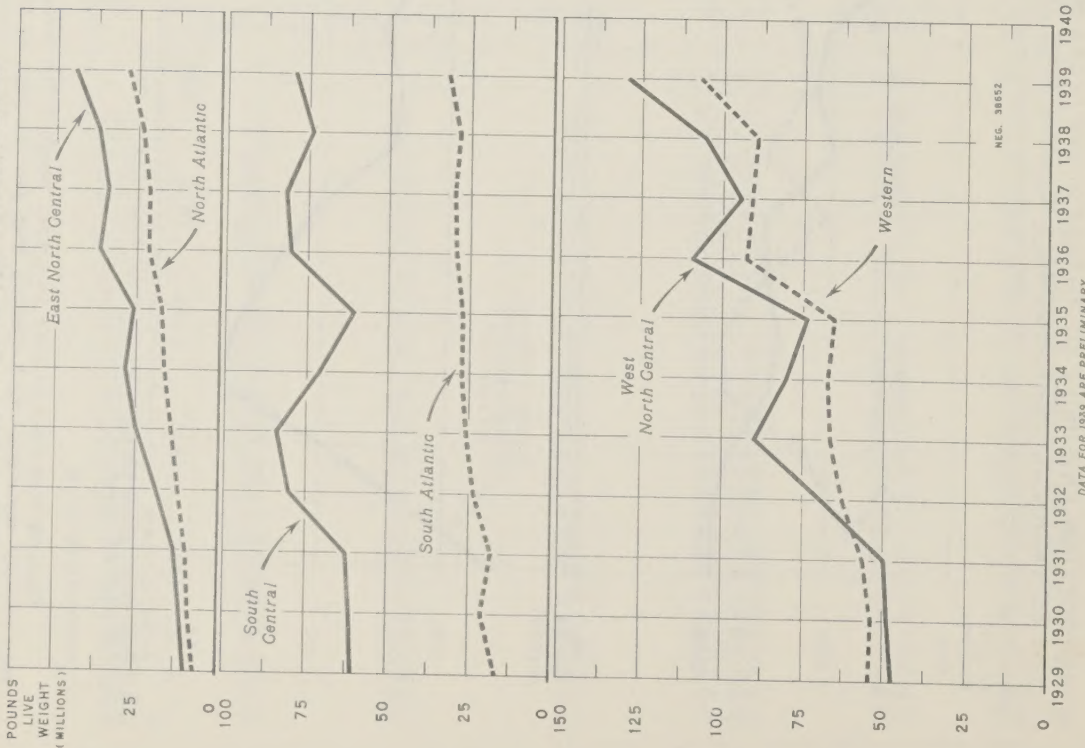
Year	: Price per :			: Nonagricul-		
	: pound :			: Cash farm : tural income		
	: received by :			: income from: payments		
	1/	: farmers :	2/	: turkeys :	(1924-29=100)	3/
	Million		Cents	Thousand		
	pounds			dollars		
1929	218.2	25.4	47,873	108.1		
1930	217.5	20.5	41,999	94.3		
1931	238.0	18.5	39,906	80.2		
1932	302.4	11.8	33,986	63.3		
1933	319.4	11.4	35,607	66.4		
1934	300.1	14.9	44,157	72.5		
1935	295.6	19.5	54,149	79.5		
1936	403.1	14.8	58,381	91.2		
1937	374.8	17.6	64,401	92.3		
1938	385.9	17.6	64,259	89.1		
1939	481.3	15.4	68,128	95.2		
1940						

1/ Turkeys sold plus turkeys consumed in farm households, adjusted for changes in inventory.

2/ October to January prices weighted as follows: October 2; November, 3; December 3; January 2.

3/ Average August-January.

TURKEYS: SALES, BY REGIONS, UNITED STATES, 1929-39



Turkeys: Sales, by regions, United States, 1929-39

Year	North Atlantic: Million pounds	East North Central: Million pounds	West North Central: Million pounds	South Central: Million pounds	South Atlantic: Million pounds	West Atlantic: Million pounds	United States: Million pounds
Average 1929-38	15.0	23.8	76.6	24.7	71.7	69.9	281.7
1929	6.2	9.3	47.1	16.5	60.7	54.5	194.3
1930	8.2	11.0	48.5	20.9	61.3	53.7	203.6
1931	9.2	12.9	49.6	17.9	62.4	56.2	208.2
1932	11.8	18.4	69.0	23.3	80.4	62.6	265.5
1933	14.3	24.8	89.5	25.8	84.1	66.2	304.7
1934	16.3	28.1	80.2	27.2	71.1	67.3	290.2
1935	17.5	25.9	73.8	27.2	60.9	65.4	270.7
1936	21.6	36.4	109.2	29.2	80.1	92.5	369.0
1937	21.6	34.1	94.4	30.1	81.9	91.2	353.3
1938	23.8	37.0	105.2	28.6	73.9	89.3	357.8
1939	28.4	44.5	129.3	32.3	79.5	107.0	421.0
1940							

Turkey production increased in all regions of the country after 1929 but the increase was greatest in the West North Central States and least in the South Central States. The most rapid expansion in turkey production has occurred in areas of normally abundant feed supplies. The expansion in the Atlantic States, the area of comparatively higher feed costs on the other hand, has been less pronounced. The average weight per bird marketed has increased in all areas of the country but the increase was most marked in the Western States and in the North Atlantic States; the average weight increased the least in the South Central States.



